

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD

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PORTSMOUTH, N. H., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1917.

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PRICE TWO CENTS

GRANDMOTHER MADE GUARDIAN COWLES GIRLS

Dr. Edward S. Cowles Removes His Two Young Daughters From Jurisdiction of New Hampshire Court and Their Mother

Another chapter has been added to the Cowles divorce proceedings which so stirred this city in April, 1915, owing to the prominence of the parties involved. On Monday news was received here that acting on a petition presented by Dr. Edward S. Cowles to Judge D. Gardner Tyler of the Circuit Court in Portsmouth, N. H., on Thursday, Feb. 22, Mrs. Harriet V. Cowles, mother of Dr. Edward S. Cowles, was appointed guardian of the two small children, Mary H. and Harriet Virginia Cowles. The petition was as follows:

In the Circuit Court of the City of Portsmouth and County of James City.

Application for the Appointment of a Guardian for Mary H. Cowles and Harriet Virginia Cowles.

To the Hon. Judge D. G. Tyler, Judge of Said Court:—

Your petitioner, Edward S. Cowles, respectfully represents to the Court the following:

1. That your petitioner is the father of the above mentioned Mary H. Cowles, and Harriet Virginia Cowles, who are girl children of the ages of seven and one-half and six and one-half respectively.

2. That your petitioner, for several years prior to January 16, 1917, lived in Portsmouth, New Hampshire; and that at the April term 1916 of the Rockingham Superior Court of New Hampshire his wife, Florence J. Cowles, and himself were divorced from the bonds of matrimony, and the custody and education of Mary H. Cowles and Harriet Virginia Cowles was committed to your petitioner and

his said wife jointly. And under an agreement between them, which was approved by the court, your petitioner was to take the children for the first six months, and then his wife was to have them for a similar period; and so alternating by similar periods for three years, at the end of which period, upon the petition of either party, a further order was to be made respecting the custody of the children. At the time this decree was entered, your petitioner was a resident, as before stated, of New Hampshire, whilst his wife was a resident of Massachusetts, and so the decree provided that when she had the children they should remain in Massachusetts, and when he had them they should remain in New Hampshire; that there is nothing in the said decree that divests him, as the father, from the natural guardianship of his said children.

Your petitioner further represents unto your Honor that he is no longer a resident of New Hampshire, having removed therefrom permanently before the 16th of January, 1917, and that his former wife had not been a resident of New Hampshire for several years, but is, as before stated, a resident of Massachusetts, where her parents reside, and so the said New Hampshire court has no jurisdiction over your petitioner or his former wife, or of his children as hereinafter stated.

Your petitioner further represents that his mother, Mrs. Harriet V. Cowles, lived with him in Portsmouth the larger part of the time (after Mrs. Cowles' death) and that she was the

(Continued on Page Four.)

CUNARD LINER LACONIA IS TORPEDOED

Steamship Had Been Engaged in Government Service for Some Time.

(Special to The Herald)
London, Feb. 26.—The Cunard liner Laconia has been torpedoed and sunk. The Laconia was 15,938 tons, and has been engaged in the government service for some time.

New York, Feb. 26.—The armed 13,000 ton Cunarder, Laconia, bound from New York for Liverpool, was torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast last night. She carried 276 passengers. The sinking of the liner was officially announced today. Only meagre facts have come from the British admiralty. It is known that one life was lost, but whether it was an American is not known. The Laconia is the biggest passenger liner sunk since the Lusitania went down.

EIGHT ALLIED AEROPLANES SHOT DOWN

On the Western Front, the Berlin War Office Announces.

(Special to The Herald)
Berlin, Feb. 26.—Eight allied aeroplanes were shot down yesterday on the western front, the war office announced today. Two of them were downed from a military station which had been operating back of the German lines. Between Arras and the Aisne river, continued the report, English reconnoitering advances failed. South of Cernay and Champagne the French attacked without success. Between the Meuse and the Moselle the French attacks were repulsed.

The cold weather made walking far from pleasant owing to the slippery condition of the roads and sidewalks.

PRESIDENT ASKS POWER TO COPE WITH EMERGENCIES

FOOD PRICES TAKE A DROP IN NEW YORK

When 281 Carloads of Food- Stuffs Arrive and Break the Corner.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Feb. 26.—Food prices went tumbling today when 281 carloads of foodstuffs arrived in New York and broke the corner that has existed the past week. Onions selling at \$14 and \$15 a barrel last week, took a drop to \$7.50 and \$8.00. Potatoes, which commanded \$10.50 and \$11.50 last week, sold for \$6.50. Florida potatoes arrived today and sold for \$3.50 a basket, a lower price than old potatoes brought last week.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF ESPANGE AND LAPLAND

Both Steamships Carried War Munitions and Passengers Through Barred Zone.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Feb. 26.—Two more big trans-Atlantic steamships laden with munitions and passengers have successfully passed through Germany's submarine zone and reached their destination. Cables were received today announcing the safe arrival of the French liner Espange which besides war materials carried more than sixty American citizens, and the arrival of the White Star liner Lapland at Liverpool.

ASKS CONGRESS TO RELIEVE SUFFERERS

From the High Cost of Living by Appropriating \$6,000,000.

(Special to The Herald)
Washington, Feb. 26.—Senator Borah of Idaho today introduced a resolution calling for an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for the relief of sufferers from the high cost of living. At the request of Senator Borah, action on the resolution was deferred until tomorrow.



Forecast for Portsmouth and vicinity—Probably rain and warmer Monday; Tuesday rain or snow and colder; fresh southwest shifting to north-west winds.

Sun Rises..... 6.25
Sun Sets..... 5.30
Length of Day..... 11.05
High Tide..... 2.31 am, 3.00 pm
Moon Sets..... 11.50 pm
Light Automobile Lamps at..... 6.00 pm

The \$15,000 paid for Smoky Joe Wood by Cleveland may be a mighty good investment, and his many admirers hope that it will be.

SHIPPING IS WARNED OF GERMAN RAIDER

Off the Virginia Coast by Wireless This Morning.

(Special to The Herald)
Norfolk, Feb. 26.—British warships off the coast here flashed a wireless message this morning to all shipping that a German raider was off the coast.

YARROWDALE PRISONERS HAVE BEEN RELEASED

State Department Is Notified by Ambassador Willard.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The Yarrowdale prisoners have been released by Germany, this intelligence from American Ambassador Willard at Madrid was received by the state department today. Willard said the captives had been freed on Feb. 16.

NO GUARD COULD STOP THE DOVER INVASION

Have you heard anything about guards around the Portsmouth breweries?—Dover Democrat.

New Titles that are now Selling at 60c

Books That Originally Sold at \$1.35.

- "The Lone Star Ranger" by Zane Grey.
- "The Sealed Valley," by Hulbert Footner.
- "The River," by Edna Aiken.
- "The Harbor," by Ernest Poole.
- "The Turmoil," by Booth Tarkington.
- "Keeping Up With Lizzie," by Irving Bacheller.
- "I Accuse!" by a German.
- "The Man of Iron," by Richard Deban.
- "The Spur of Danger," by C. C. Hitchins.
- "Little Sir Gallahad," by Phoebe Gray.

And Over 400 Other Titles to Choose From.

L. E. STAPLES, Market St.

A DISPLAY of SILKS

- Fancy Taffeta and Satin Striped Silks, 35 in wide \$1.50, \$1.59, \$1.75, \$1.87½, \$2.00 yd.
- Plaids in bright colors, 35 in. wide \$1.39, \$1.50, \$1.65 yd.
- Taffetas, 35 in. wide, all colors \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.65 yd.
- Crepe de Chines, 40 in. wide \$1.50 yd.
- Tub Silks, the popular waisting, white and fancy stripes \$1.00 yd.
- Silk and Wool Poplins, the season's new shades, 40 in. wide \$1.25 yd.
- Silk and Cotton Poplins, all colors 75c yd.

Geo. B. French Co.

D. H. McINTOSH GREAT FEBRUARY



From February 13th to the 28th

Everything in our store marked down in spite of the high prices now prevailing. We are able to offer Furniture, Carpets and Rugs lower than ever before. This is due to the fact that we bought them before the advance, for cash, this making a great discount. Come in and look them over. **D. H. McINTOSH.**

THE COAST GUARD IN WAR TIMES

Important Part Played by the
Former Life Saving Ser-
vice of the Country.

In war time the U. S. Coast Guard service automatically goes under the orders of the navy department. Its 4000 officers and men become a part of our fighting services, its 273 stations, strategically located along the whole of our coast line, because so many efficient-looking points to report the approach of suspicious vessels, its 47 cutters are available as the highly effective nucleus of an anti-submarine squadron. The coast guard service is small, perhaps for war service, but it is the finest and most serviceable organization of its kind to be found anywhere. Its officers believe with a quiet pride that there is no harder or more expert body of sailors in the world. The service cutters go seeking stern and danger as their daily work there are no more seaworthy craft afloat.

The coast guard cutter is built for storms and foul weather. She is not likely to be remarkable for speed but she can buck her way through anything that Neptune cares to send in the way of high waves and high winds. She can cruise for weeks at a time with out returning to her base of supplies. Her crew are seasoned veterans, recruited from the fast disappearing breed of born and professional sailors. They come from the fishing ports and the old time sailing vessels; they can work a boat to port as long as she will float, whether her engines are capable of being repaired or not. They are equally at home in row boat, launch or five thousand ton freighter.

The coast guard cutters are already fighting ships after a fashion. They go armed about their work of policing the American seas, and could engage a submarine with their present armament. In an emergency the navy department will arm the larger cutters with 4-inch guns which will make them formidable craft against anything short of a warship. Armed by crews who know every inch of the waters they patrol, the coast guard cutters will make effective weapons to put against the hostile submarines. As scout ships their wireless outfit gives them a ready means of communication with stations on shore.

Another connection in which the cutters instantly come to mind for emergency use is for service as mine layers. One of the most important peace duties of these vessels is the towing of derelicts to port, or their destruction where this is impracticable. In the dangerous task of handling and employing big explosives in storm and wave, their work has already made them prominent as a number of instances in the past few months abundantly prove.

The shore service of the coast guard corresponds to the old life saving service as the sea branch has taken the place of the old revenue cutter service. These two historic old services were united in the coast guard in 1915. The part of the shore service in time of war would consist largely in lookout work. The beach patrol, an institution of American origin, would prove particularly effective in this war. In all weathers, from sunset to sunrise, the sentinels from the beach patrol pace their beats, keeping watch seaward for whatever may appear. In many cases the end of the beat is connected to the station by telephone and all the stations are in a position to communicate rapidly with headquarters. From the station, a double watch is kept seaward on the one hand and for signals from the patrolman on the beat on the other. In harbor and seaports fixed lookouts are generally maintained.

All this machinery of service, of men and machines, and vessels, is in running order and geared up to the minute. Under any conditions the coast guard service is an emergency service, and must be continually ready for action under the most trying circumstances. There will be little or no delay or loss of time in preparing to meet war conditions. It is worth noting that in spite of the arduous nature and physical fitness required to enter the coast guard the service is practically at full strength today.

The peace duties of the coast guard are multifarious and exacting. The service is a life saving agency, a first aid to vessels of all kinds, and nationalities in distress, a marine police force, an enforcer of revenue and customs regulations, a fire fighting service, a sweeper of the seas clearing away floating spars and derelicts, official guardian of the government seal herd in Behring sea, special investigator of marine accidents, a floating dispensary and hospital for merchant and fishing vessels; it keeps track of and warns against stray icebergs, sees to the enforcement of neutrality and navigation law, occasionally serves as an emergency mail carrier, inspects the Alas-

kan bird reservation for the department of agriculture, carries a floating court to administer justice in the far Alaskan coast towns, and in its leisure time gets up expositions to show what it is doing in business hours.

In the last fiscal year the coast guard rendered service of some kind or another on 302 days. The daily average of cases involving rescue work was 1, and on some days it went much higher, on one day in particular, reaching 77. The high gales and the cold of the early days of this month caused an unusual rush of work for the coast guard men. The pile of telegraphic reports from various stations mounted amazingly on the desk of the director. The reports are laconic and matter of fact. Here is one for instance noting the rescue of a young man caught in a row boat in the ice off the Niagara river station. Sea running high, says the report tersely floating thick, sometimes reaching 20 feet. Rescue took several hours. The report closed significantly with the statement that a number of the rescuers are under medical care. It is all in the day's work. That telegraphic form soon disappears under fresh ones from the front, telling of work equally hard, equally dangerous and just as efficiently done.

It was a coast guard cutter, the Yamacraw that saw to the taking possession of the Appam, swinging under the bow of the German prize and putting a guard of eight men aboard. When the Yamacraw was on her way back to station she got the news that a steamer was aground in a gale off Cape Henry and promptly swung off her course to take charge. She may be a month in getting back to station. It all depends what turns up on the way.

It may be a derelict or another vessel aground, or a steamer rendered helpless by heavy weather, her crew signaling for rescue. In the latter case getting a line aboard in a high wind and sea may take days, while the cutter follows the helpless ship wherever she drifts.

The cutter Seneca followed the Norwegian boat Svaland for three nights and two days as she drifted before a gale. Attempts to pass a line by shooting or by floats continually failed on account of the heavy weather. The Svaland, being the bigger boat, drifted faster than the Seneca, so that the latter had to steam after her from time to time. But she hung on, and after 60 hours and 160 miles of drift, she got a hawser aboard and took off the crew. But the Svaland still had a chance for life, so the Seneca began to tow. After three days both ships reached Halifax in safety.

The rescue made by the land stations are as difficult and dangerous as those by the cutters at sea. Sometimes the work is rendered more difficult by the stubbornness of those who are rescued. The men of the Erie station pulled for hours through high waves, and a freezing wind to rescue the crew of the barge Philip D. Armour. There were ten men on the barge and seven of them preferred to stick by it, although their craft was helpless, rather than take to the lifeboat. The lifeboat returned to the station with the three rescued and ten minutes later got a message that the barge was breaking up. They had to put out again, cover the same distance at the same—20 miles round trip—and arrived to find the barge sunk in shallow water and the stubborn seven clinging to the rigging.

The tale of the rescues by cutter and lifeboat each year would fill a volume. Last year 1216 persons were rescued from imminent peril. The vessels assisted by the coast guard carried in passengers and crews, nearly 16,000 souls. They were almost invariably in circumstances where rescue was attended by great hardship and danger to the rescuers. The coast guard is a service that is always prepared and may be counted on to give a good account of itself in peace or in war.

NEWMARKET

Newmarket, Feb. 26, 1917.

Bishop & Sons, who have the contract for the building of the new mill for the Newmarket Manufacturing Company, expect to make a beginning this week in preparing the site. Already some of their building material has arrived.

The senior class of the Newmarket high school is arranging for a concert and dance to be held at the Town hall on St. Patrick's night, March 17.

Miss Irene L. Priest has gone to Wellsville, Ohio, where she will pass several months with Mrs. Dr. Colby, formerly Miss Caroline Griffin of this town.

The Boy Scouts are planning a sleigh ride to Exeter sometime this present week.

Miss Lida Gastin of Gorham, Me., is the guest of Miss L. Blanche French.

Miss Lillian Arnold of Enfield is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Charles E. Taster.

The sidewalks on Sunday evening were very icy and pedestrians found walking a difficult task.

NO NEW MOVE IN GERMAN CRISIS

Until Secretary of State
Lansing Returns to
Washington.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Pending the return of Secretary Lansing from his three-day stay at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., the generally accepted belief here is that no new move will be made by the government in the German crisis. In diplomatic quarters the opinion is almost universal that the secretary is devoting what has been officially described as a short vacation, to important work. Some think he is framing a document to be used by President Wilson in connection with an address to congress; others that he is preparing for what is regarded as the inevitable break with Austria-Hungary.

The President saw no callers yesterday and left the house only for an automobile ride with Mrs. Wilson. There was no expression from the White House concerning the break of the Republican filibuster in the senate and officials continue to express hesitance on the question whether the President would go to the capital during the coming week to ask additional authority from congress.

Official information about the release of the American prisoners on the Yarrowdale still is lacking. It has been nearly two months since these 72 seamen were taken in Germany. Their release was announced in press dispatches several days ago, but several inquiries to the Spanish ambassador at Berlin have failed to bring official announcement of it, with details of arrangements for their transportation home.

A note from London yesterday to the state department, said two American sailors, Ernest Ellis and John Handley, were in the crew of the British sailing ship Centurion, sunk by a submarine on February 19 after being warned. The crew took to the boats and was rescued after 10 hours at sea. As the ship was warned and no lives were lost, no great importance is attached to the news.

Despite the belief here that the severance of diplomatic relations between Germany and Holland has been brought a step nearer by recent wholesale destruction of Dutch shipping, it is considered virtually certain that for the present at least, the Netherlands government will go no further than to make vigorous protest, probably warning the British government and informing it that it will be held responsible for the monetary loss involved. Holland is represented as feeling that the recent losses, while being tremendous, cannot compare with the damage that would be wrought, should relations be severed and hostilities commenced.

No orders have been given to halt Dutch ships chartered to carry grain to Holland. Five vessels carrying grain for the government are now, or soon will be in Halifax for inspection by the British and naval authorities. These vessels will go from Halifax to a Norwegian port where their commanders will await instructions. The Netherlands government is endeavoring to arrange with the German and British authorities for a route the British ships may safely take from the Norwegian port to Holland.

KITTERY

Kittery, Feb. 26, 1917.

A children's meeting will be held on Wednesday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock at the Methodist church. Stenopticon views will be shown.

Mrs. Everett Fernald and little son of Kittery Point visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Waldron of Otis avenue on Sunday.

Misses Grace Knight and Marion Sherburne of North Berwick passed the week-end in town, as the guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. Frank M. Call of Love Lane.

Prof. G. H. D. L'Amoureux has returned from a short visit to Boston. The Pleasantville Methodist Social Union met today at South Berwick.

This evening Rev. William Bourgeois, vice president of the society will give the address, speaking on the subject of "Victory." The Methodist churches in Kittery were well represented.

Mrs. Manchester, wife of William Manchester of the U. S. S. Sterling, who has been staying at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Curtis on Jones avenue, left on Saturday for Boston.

Mrs. Ann Boothby, and daughter, Miss Esther Boothby of Sanford, Me., were the guests of friends in town on Sunday.

A fine discourse was given on Sunday evening at the Government street church by Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley, suffragist, of Boston. There was a large attendance.

Mrs. Alberta Cobb still remains quite ill at her home near the navy yard station.

The Ladies' Union of the North Kittery Methodist church meets on Thursday afternoon in the vestry. The hostesses will be Mrs. Hylon Walker and Mrs. Frank Emerson.

Mrs. Herbert Emory of South Eliot was a visitor in town on Sunday.

Mrs. G. H. D. L'Amoureux has been passing a few days with friends in Portland.

The Honor class of the Second Christian church met Friday evening at the home of Mrs. Willard Locke.

The Ladies' Fancy Work club meets

Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Thomas Abrams of Newmarket street.

The second degree will be conferred at the meeting of Riverside Lodge of Odd Fellows tonight.

The public meeting voted by the Grange to be held on March 2, has been postponed until some later date. The literary program which will include the Grange papers edited by Miss McIntire, and readings by Mrs. Donnell and Mrs. McIntire, also a song by Mrs. McDonald, will be given on this date instead of March 23 as had been intended. All people having items for the paper kindly sent them to Miss McIntire as early as possible.

Canton Hayes No. 7, Patriarchs Militant, after its meeting last Friday evening held its second whist party and ladies' night for chevaliers of the Canton and their ladies. The prizes were taken as follows: Ladies' first, Mrs. Asher Damon; second, Mrs. F. J. Cournoyer; gent's first, Chev. Fred Foster; second, Chev. Stephen Blake. A club was formed by the ladies present, as an auxiliary to the Canton, to be known as the "P. M. club". The officers elected were: President, Mrs. L. E. Robbins; vice president, Mrs. Stephen Blake; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Fred Foster.

IF BACKACHE OR KIDNEYS TROUBLE

EAT LESS MEAT ALSO TAKE
GLASS OF SALT BEFORE
EATING BREAKFAST

Uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish, ache, and feel like lumps of lead. The urine becomes cloudy; the bladder is irritated, and you may be obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night. When the kidneys clog you must help them flush off the body's urinous waste or you'll be a real sick person shortly. At first you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, you suffer from backache, sick headache, dizziness, stomach gets sour, tongue coated and you feel rheumatic twinges when the weather is bad.

Eat less meat, drink lots of water; also get from any pharmacist four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active. Druggists here say they sell lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.

KITTERY POINT

Kittery Point, Feb. 26, 1917.

A large audience was present at the Bethel service at the Congregational church last evening. The subject of the sermon given by Rev. Mr. Walworth was appropriate to the occasion. The choir rendered three special selections.

Rev. Edward W. Cummings has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Free Baptist church of this place for the ensuing year.

The Ladies' Sewing Circle of the Congregational church will meet with Mrs. Granville Henry on Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Carrie Fallowell of Portsmouth visited friends in town on Sunday.

Miss Eleanor Lambert of New Hampshire college passed the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Lambert of the Harbor road.

Mrs. George Kimball and Mrs. Hiram Tohey were the guests of relatives in Portsmouth on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Amee of the Intervene visited relatives in town on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Swain and children returned to their home in Portsmouth on Sunday evening after visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Fletcher over the week-end.

Mrs. Nelson Monlton and little son Robert of North Kittery spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blake.

The Ladies' Aid of the Baptist church will meet on Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Melvin Blake of the Harbor road.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Small of Somerville, Mass., returned to their home today after visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Seegar for a week.

Miss Clara Bray has so far recovered from her injuries received from a fall while sliding, as to resume her teaching at the Austin school today.

Mr. and Mrs. George Seaward of the navy yard visited friends in town on Sunday.

Miss Alice Patch has returned to her home in York after visiting her grandfather, Hiram Tohey, Sr., of Tenney's Hill.

Mrs. Fred Dano of Portsmouth was a Sunday visitor in town.

Mrs. Evelyn Spinnery of Dover, N. H., passed the week-end with her

HEADACHE FROM A COLD? LISTEN!

"Pape's Cold Compound"
ends severe colds or grippe
in few hours.

Your cold will break and all grippe misery and after taking a dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" every two hours until three doses are taken.

It promptly opens clogged-up nostrils and air passages in the head, stops nasty discharge or nose running, relieves sick headache, dizziness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness.

Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing and snuffling! Ease your throbbing head—nothing else in the world gives such prompt relief as "Pape's Cold Compound," which costs only 25 cents at any drug store. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, and causes no inconvenience. Accept no substitute.

parents at their home on the Harbor road.

Rev. and Mrs. John A. Waterworth entertained their son, Owen Waterworth of Melrose Mass., on Sunday.

A supper will be served this evening at Freeman's hall and a number of invited guests will be present.

An unusually large shipment of fresh fish consigned to New York parties was shipped from this station by special car, going by the American Express this morning. The fish shipment was made by Captain Harry Handoff, the number of barrels being 69.

ELIOT

Eliot, Feb. 26, 1917.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cole entertained their friends Mr. and Mrs. William Dodge over the holiday.

Mr. Higgins of Rittely is reported to have rented the house owned by Mrs. Addie Dixon of Newburyport, recently vacated by the Woods family.

John G. Tobey of Portsmouth was a visitor here on Sunday.

Mrs. Fred Mearns of Manchester was calling on friends in town on Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Bridges of Rochester conducted the services at the Advent church on Sunday.

Edith Levenseller who lives in eastern Maine, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Levenseller.

The Ladies' Circle connected with the Methodist church will meet on Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Louiston Gould.

Elmer Cole of the Lowell Textile school was home for the week-end.

Fabian Drake of the Wentworth school, Boston, passed the week-end with his parents, Charles Drake and wife.

No cars ran between Dover and the ferry landing, Kittery, Sunday forenoon until shortly before ten o'clock, on account of the ice on the track.

Friday evening, March 2, the W. C. T. U. will hold an open meeting and social at the Methodist vestry. The program includes an address by the Rev. Mr. Conlon, pastor of the Congregational church, a talk by his wife on her missionary work, piano solo by Carl Staples, a recitation by Ruth Spinnery, one of the prize speakers in W. C. T. U. contests and a vocal duet by Misses Laura and Helen Hunsburg. Refreshments will be served and a social hour enjoyed at the conclusion of the program. It is hoped that a large number will avail themselves of the opportunity to be present at the gathering held in honor of the late Fannels Willard, who forms the subject of a paper to be read by Mrs. Josephine Bartlett.

On Saturday evening a number of the young friends of Elia Fernald assembled and gave him a surprise party, the occasion being the 20th anniversary of his birth. The evening was passed pleasantly with games and music. Mr. Fernald was presented with a pair of gold cuff links and a handsome birthday cake. Refreshments were served and a good time was enjoyed by all. The party dispersed with wishes for many happy returns of the delightful event.

German submarines "got" twelve vessels on Saturday, seven of which were under safe conduct by the Imperial Government. The "Dutch" don't place as much dependence on Germany's word as they did on Friday.

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This Week we are Featur- ing Laundry Stoves

We are showing four sizes. They have a deep bowl above the cone, affording a free draft, and top plate is loose and can be removed to clean it. They have heating space for 7, 8 and 9 sad irons, and have two 8-inch holes for boiling purposes on top, deep ash pit, castings are smooth, and the stove is well bricked. Specially priced at \$7, \$8, \$10 and \$11. We are also showing a full line of laundry supplies, everything that is needed to equip a first class laundry.

THE SWEETSER STORE

MARKET STREET

Used Cars For Sale



- 1916 Studebaker, 6-cyl. \$900
- 1914 Buick Runabout \$325
- 1915 Chalmers, 6-cyl. \$700
- 1914 Jackson Roadster \$300
- 1914 Cadillac \$800
- 1916 Overland, 6-cyl. \$750

PORTSMOUTH MOTOR MART
Fleet Street.

It Makes No Difference

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BIG PROFITS BEING MADE HERE THROUGH THE WAR

Professor Ward of Boston University. In Lecture at North Church, Said the Middle Class is Feeding Starving Europe

"Jesus was the greatest rebel who ever lived," declared Professor Harry F. Ward, of Boston University, secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, in his lecture before a large audience at the North Church on Sunday evening. Professor Ward took as his subject, "Revolutionary Christianity," and explained that his starting statement was inspired by a question asked him by one of an audience while he was delivering a lecture to some railroad men in a middle western town. This man asked Professor Ward "Was Jesus a rebel?" and Professor Ward answered in the affirmative.

Professor Ward spoke of the I. W. W. and said that the middle west was filled with members of this organization who were of the thinking class, far different from the militant class with which we are familiar. In one of their halls, he said, was a sign on the wall reading "Jesus was the greatest rebel who ever lived." Professor Ward said that this was a compliment to the Saviour as he claimed no place as this home, travelled about the country, teaching this revolutionary doctrine.

"Jesus was a rebel," he explained, "because he rebelled at the conditions existing during his stay on earth, and he taught the altruistic doctrine in opposition to the doctrine of might is right, as existent today as then, whether that might be the power of the mighty dollar, of political or social position or others."

Professor Ward stated that Christianity should be revolutionary in that it should strive to change the present social and economic conditions that permit the accumulation of immense fortunes by persons employing labor and giving an inadequate return for

the services rendered. Christianity should not strive to attain this end by distinctive methods but by the Golden Rule precept. The church should not rest content with the good of past conditions and be an apologist for the bad of the present existing conditions, he said, but should do all in its power to eliminate the bad and increase the good. An example cited was that of some of the hovel, until habitations for man, to be found here in certain sections of Portsmouth, as in every city and town, large or small, throughout the country. "Children born and bred in such places are literally, not theologically, doomed before birth, with this heritage of filth and crime acquired from their environment," Professor Ward said. He continued by asserting that from such homes come the criminals, and every effort should be bent toward eliminating such places and lifting their inmates to better surroundings.

About the European War Professor Ward said, that the basic cause of the war is the desire for power. Nations seeking economic conquest of trade expansion to receive greater tribute of profits from trade. "The United States," he declared, "has obtained immense tribute of this sort, selling to belligerents at immense profits. Over \$15,000,000 of profits has been realized in this country from the \$150,000,000 spent here by the belligerent. The society and of donations to the suffering people we have made but \$6,000,000, and that largely by the middle classes and not by those who have realized most from the sales to those people. It would be a revolutionary proceeding, to sell goods to these people at a minimum profit but that, he declared, would be a sample of the type of revolutionary Christianity to be desired.

five Fitzgerald of New York attacked the President's policy of dealing with the situation. He offered the resolution providing for the embargo upon the exportation of foods.

With an idea of guarding in the future against the high cost of living a number of young farmers of Westbury, Long Island, have formed a farmer's club with the purpose in view of working the Hempstead Plains this summer and raising enough produce to last them through the winter in defiance of the high prices. This land is the property of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club and will be leased by the young men, who will each take a five acre plot and with this as a beginning start a return-to-the-soil movement that is bound to gain in volume and bring many young men from the cities to develop the thousands of acres of waste lands on Long Island. Similar movements are being started and encouraged in many sections of New England.

Ninety Bushels of Seed Potatoes A farmer, who evidently has a large tract of land in the section near Newburyport, stated on Saturday that he had ninety bushels of potatoes stored which he intended planting in the spring. He said that he had sold several hundred bushels to people in the vicinity for 50 cents a bushel. He believes that his yield from his seed potatoes, which would normally be in the neighborhood of 500 to 1200 bushels will help next winter in preventing a situation in this section like the present.

Few demonstrations occurred in Boston on Saturday although the prices there were even higher than those of New York for many of the staples. Considerable criticism for the alleged action of the commission which investigated the food situation, was made in the newspapers, they alleging that the investigators had not made a full report to the governor, concealing much information which was of value and showed that a very few men held the establishment of prices in their power. Leaders are hopeful that the Maine farmers, who have large quantities of potatoes on hand, will ship their goods to the markets this week and thus reduce the prices. It is believed that this will result as soon as the farmers realize that new potatoes will soon be coming in from the south, thus causing them to either sell at a loss or not at all. Owing to the shipments of large quantities into this city on Saturday there is no immediate danger of any shortage here and the dealers believe that the prices will drop before the end of the week.

BOWLING

Regulars Again Defeated Second Team

The Portsmouth Police bowling team again defeated the second team, winning their game on Saturday at the Ellis Alleys by 72 pins. The second team won the third string, losing the first and second. For the regulars Stuart was high with a score of 239. McLean rolled high for his team with a total of 229. The summary:

Police			
Gray	57	36	77-229
Murphy	75	68	58-232
Ducker	73	67	65-205
Hurley	78	69	58-203
Smart	50	80	70-230

Team No. 2			
Cordon	64	61	77-202
Doherty	65	60	71-196
Anderson	70	67	76-219
Burke	60	64	66-190
McLean	68	70	82-229

ATTENTION, STORER POST, NO. 1.

A cordial and urgent invitation having been received and accepted from the Capt. Thomas Aston Harris Camp, No. 3, S. V., comrades are requested to be present in full uniform on Monday evening at 8 o'clock sharp.

M. H. BELL, Commander.
HENRY S. PAUL, Adjutant.

A CORRECTION

Through an error the birth date of Mr. George D. Whittier was given as 1851 in Saturday's paper. It should have read 1857.

YOU'RE BILIOUS! CLEAN LIVER AND BOWELS TONIGHT

Don't stay headachy, sick, or have bad breath and sour stomach.

Wake up feeling fine! Best laxative for men, women and children.



Enjoy life! Remove the liver and bowel poison which is keeping your head dizzy, your tongue coated, breath offensive and stomach sour. Don't stay bilious, sick, headachy, constipated and full of cold. Why don't you get a box of Cathartic Candy from the drug store and eat one or two tonight and enjoy the finest, gentlest liver and bowel cleanser you ever experienced. You will wake up feeling fine and fine. Cathartics never gripe or sicken like salts, pills and calomel. They act so gently that you hardly realize you have taken a cathartic. Mothers should give their sick, bilious or feverish children a whole Cathartic Candy any time—they act thoroughly and are harmless.

ROUMANIA'S FATE POINTS LESSON TO U. S.

By Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, Rumanian English War Correspondent.

Armed armies of the pre-war days, hardly would recognize them now. Everything has changed—uniforms, methods, tactics. Experience has shown that almost all of our preconceived ideas were wrong. All armies have worked incessantly to perfect the giant revolution that has taken place. We battle the self-satisfied people who enter on a campaign against a modern army with old-fashioned obsolete arms and with the same ideas in their heads that Europe possessed three years ago.

The fate of Rumania would be a warning to all untutored armies and inexperienced chiefs. Rumania should have placed a chief who had played a decisive role in the war. The entire course of the war might have been dramatically changed had her intervention been directed into sound strategic channels and had her chiefs studied carefully the lessons of the last three years.

Instead, a headstrong, people, brave and determined but who like the Rumanians in the words of Napoleon "had learnt nothing and forgotten nothing," were allowed to go their own way to disaster and ruin. This growing lesson was needed to shake off the lethargy and "l'assés falco" of the Allied war council. More numbers count but little against skill and iron. The Rumanian army met the fate that always awaits those who will not learn or profit from the experience of the past.

How far has the United States army kept pace with the changes in weapons and tactics? It would be interesting to know.

Cavalry have played no role on the western front for nearly two years. Yet it would be absurd to say that the days of cavalry are numbered. French warfar chas pushed them out of the limelight for a long time and the help of the cavalry generals have resigned their commands in despair and are now commanding Infantry divisions and corps.

Field artillery, that is to say the famous French 75's, the German 77's and the British 18-pounders have had to be reinforced by new giant artillery, which alone can smash the fortified positions. Nevertheless, the lighter pieces make the most formidable rapid barrage fire during an attack and the armies leave their trenches, the light guns are essential in great numbers to accompany the rapid moving Infantry.

It is in the Infantry itself, that you see the greatest changes. The average person's idea of an Infantry battalion is that of a thousand men armed with rifles and bayonets who have little to do on their own responsibility except to obey the orders of their officers and carry a ghastly weight long distances on their backs, to be prepared to face every form of impetuosity and to lose their lives cheerfully in charging trenches and barbed wire whenever their general considers the moment has arrived to capture and hold an enemy's position. This was what an Infantry battalion was before the war but it bears no resemblance to a true picture these days.

Every Infantryman is now a highly trained specialist who has a particular job to perform in attack and defense and who requires at least a year's hard training to perfect him in the use of the particular arm for which he has shown an especial adaptability.

And the irony of modern war is this, After you have selected your man and

spent a year's energy in perfecting his physical, moral and technical education, a very high percentage are killed or wounded before they are able to turn their skill and science to account.

At the end of 1915 all the great continental armies began to feel the shortage of men except the British, who had hardly yet touched their reserves of man power. It became obvious that the tactics which involved throwing masses of men in close formation against fortified positions must be abandoned. Otherwise it would soon be impossible to hold the extended

Therefore from the end of 1915 the new Infantry tactics may be said to have been introduced into all continental armies.

The allies have gained enormously by the employment of new weapons and methods most of which were introduced into modern warfare by the Germans. These new tactics and new weapons allow the employment of a minimum of men with a maximum display of individual initiative and intelligence which the average English and French soldier possesses in higher degree than the common German soldier.

This is the secret of the success of all the recent allied attacks on the Somme and the failure of the Germans counter attacks to regain the lost ground.

We have laid down certain rules for attack and defense which our men are capable of carrying through to the smallest detail, whereas the Germans with rules that are doubtless as carefully framed, find their men lacking in that special initiative and individuality which are necessary. It is the individual fighter who counts on the western front today, not the serried ranks advancing "en masse." To the German the system is everything. He is therefore handicapped in facing a foe that no wits system plus individuality and initiative.

The French Infantry today have reached the highest point of technical efficiency of any troop seenged in the war. That I say, they have brought the science of employing each individual to the greatest possible advantage, with a minimum loss. Their losses on the Somme and in the later attacks on Verdun have been extremely small.

As with the Germans, the gradual reduction after two years of war in the available reserves has led to the increased substitution of material for men and has allowed of a reduction in the strength of battalions, which, instead of weakening their fighting power, has materially increased it.

Every French army has now a special school established behind the lines in which instruction is given in the new tactics and in the employment of new weapons. Officers and men are sent from battalions at the front for a three months' course at one of these schools. The calm, methodical manner in which their education is completed in the midst of war is a remarkable example of the thoroughness and efficiency of the French nation. The result has been a revolution in the fighting efficiency of the French Infantry.

At first every French battalion consisted roughly of a thousand men all armed with rifles and bayonets divided into four companies with a mitrailleuse section of two guns. Now less than 70 per cent of the men in a French Infantry battalion even carry rifles. The remainder are trained to use special weapons more effective than rifles.

Each battalion now consists of three companies of Infantry and one machine gun company with eight mitrailleuses. Each company is divided into four platoons which are in turn divided into four sections. Some of the men carry automatic rifles, others hand grenades, others machine grenades and the rest rifles. But all the men who still carry rifles are also specialists in the use of one of the other weapons, and they drop their rifles and take the place of the men who fall during an attack. Each section is under a specially trained non-commissioned officer.

Each battalion also carries a small 1 1/2-inch gun which can be mounted by four men or dragged on a light carriage. This weapon (one-half the size of the American field artillery gun), has been found extremely effective in dealing with the German machine guns during an attack when the Infantry have approached so close to the enemy that the heavier artillery behind the Infantry cannot safely be used. The lighter gun then knocks out hidden nests of enemy machine guns. It is extremely accurate up to 500 yards and can fire twenty shots a minute.

A French battalion advances to the attack in extremely open formation in successive waves. The formation naturally depends on the ground, but usually the bomb throwers and the men carrying the automatic rifles march in the first wave. Behind them come more bomb throwers and the men armed with the machine grenades or rifle-firing bombs. This ingenious weapon consists of a kind of iron cup fitted on to the end of an ordinary rifle. The grenade is placed in this and the rifle fired in the ordinary manner.

The gases of the discharge hurt the bomb 150 yards, while the bullet, passing through the centre of the grenade, releases the spring which causes it to explode.

The men who are armed with rifles march behind and are sent forward as gaps occur in the first waves. Thus, if a bomb thrower falls, an expert in this line is sent forward to take his place.

If a man carrying an automatic rifle falls, another trained in the use of this weapon takes his place and so the machinery of war is always maintained.

Special Grenades to Clear Dug-Outs.

STEVENS SUED FOR DAMAGES BY SPANGLER

INJURED MAN ASKS \$1000 DAMAGES FOR ALLEGED ASSAULT COMMITTED WHILE MEN WERE AT WORK.

Arthur N. Stevens of 428 Pleasant street, who was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Wilbur B. Shaw on Friday afternoon as he was returning from work at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, on a warrant sworn out by Cecil Spangler of Bennett street, was released from the county jail on Saturday night when bonds were furnished for him. Stevens was charged by Spangler with assault and in his bill Spangler asked \$1000. for damages to his person, resulting from an alleged assault while the two young men were at work on the U. S. S. Vulture, some five weeks ago. The case will be set out of court.

It is alleged by Spangler that he was working with Stevens on a stagg and a slight argument occurred. Stevens turned on Spangler, struck him with his fist, knocking him down, and he fell into the hold of the collar, striking his head, and injuring him so badly that he was under the care of physicians for some time. For a time it was believed doubtful if the injured man would recover. Stevens was suspended by the department for several days. Later he was allowed to return to his duties as a riveter at the yard.

Spangler remained at his home in the care of physicians for several weeks but has recovered to a great extent. He had but recently been married and he and his bride had been in their new home but a few days when he was injured. The case is a civil one, an criminal charge of assault having been preferred by Spangler.

There are special men who carry what is known as incendiary grenades. This is a kind of a patent cleaner of enemy dugouts and subterranean passages. On exploding it burns fiercely, letting out vast quantities of sulphurous smoke, suffocating in its effects, but otherwise harmless. No one can endure it. The enemy is thus forced into the open, where he must fight, surrender or die.

The tactics of a battalion in defense have changed as drastically as in attack. If the enemy now assaults a French position this is what he must pass through. The curtain of fire of artillery to start with. If the range becomes shorter he meets rifle fire and the machine guns, each firing 500 shots a minute. Then at 150 yards from the trench he is met by a second barrage fire of bombs from the rifle grenades. If there are any survivors they are met at forty yards by bombs thrown by hand, by close rifle fire and machine guns that spray bullets as a hose sprays water. If any reach their objective they face bayonets. The whole attack is under a dense white smoke of hundreds of exploding bombs.

It will be seen how carefully trained and organized an Infantry must be. Each man has his specified job and his particular weapon in the use of which he has been found to display a special aptitude. Each man has a responsibility which never falls to the share of the individual Infantryman in the old-fashioned attack. This gives the men an interest in their work and allows them that initiative and intelligence for which the individual French soldier is so justly renowned.

80,000 TONS THE BATTLESHIP LIMIT

LARGEST THAT COULD USE AMERICAN HARBORS AND NAVY DEPARTMENT INFORMS CONGRESS COST WOULD BE \$50,000,000

Washington, Feb. 25.—An 80,000-ton battleship mounting 15 18-inch guns, having a speed of 25 knots an hour and costing \$50,000,000 would be the largest war craft which the United States could employ, according to a report to Congress prepared by the Navy Department in response to a request for specifications of the biggest fighting craft that could use the Panama Canal and American harbors.

The report says that such a vessel would have a length of 975 feet, a beam of 108 feet, a secondary battery of 21 6-inch guns, four 21-inch torpedo tubes, and a 12,000-mile radius of action.

"A single such vessel, however," it adds, "would not be of great value to the United States Navy" as it would not be suited to act in union with the other major units of our fleet. To develop the value of such a vessel it would be necessary to lay down "not less than five."

The European War, the report says, has as yet brought no conclusive answer to the question of what types are most desirable and the general board is not prepared to recommend so radical a departure as the 80,000-ton ship would represent.

The \$25,000,000 battleships asked for in the pending Naval bill represent the greatest increase in size and power for

Farm Engines

Fairbanks-Morse
Type Z

More than rated power and a wonder at the price.

W. S. JACKSON,

111 Market Street

battleship types in any single year, but they are to have a displacement of only 12,000 tons, main batteries of 12 16-inch guns and a speed of 33 knots.

HAS FIVE MEDALS FOR GOOD CONDUCT

MASTER-AT-ARMS EPPA M. H. LOVETT RETIRES FROM THE NAVY WITH SEVEN HONORABLE DISCHARGES, TOO

With seven honorable discharges and five good conduct medals, Chief Master-at-Arms Eppa M. H. Lovett has retired from the navy after 30 years of service.

He was born in Perceville, Va., Oct. 29, 1870, and when less than 18 years old enlisted on the United States receiving ship Dais. He served on the New Hampshire, Saratoga, Jamestown and Albatross during his first enlistment, making a trip to Europe on the Saratoga, under Admiral McCullough. He reenlisted Jan. 23, 1892, on the Vermont, and was assigned to the dispatch boat Dolphin, being coxswain of the U. S. Navy's first boat.

He enlisted again at New York Jan. 17, 1898, and was assigned to the U. S. S. Maine, but before he reached his ship she was blown up in Havana Harbor. In March, 1898, he was assigned to the U. S. S. Detroit, and was on blockade duty and participated in the battle of Santiago when Admiral Cervera's fleet was destroyed. After the Spanish war he went to Europe on the U. S. S. Lancaster.

He was transferred to the U. S. S. Buffalo and went to Manila and thence to San Francisco. He made a trip to Alaska waters on the Buffalo, and on being discharged at San Francisco came overland to New York. He reenlisted July 3, 1906, and was first assigned as instructor on the training ship Constitution at Newport. He also served on the New Jersey, Denver, Brooklyn, Prairie and Amphitrite. He was attached to the U. S. S. Monongahela when that vessel was burned in Guantanamo Bay March 14, 1908.

He came to Portsmouth on the gunboat Marietta in August, 1909, and in October of that year he was assigned to the detention ship Southern, where he remained until retirement. He was an exceptionally efficient officer.

He was made a gunner's mate March 12, 1899, and was appointed chief master-at-arms Aug. 18, 1907. During his service he visited all the principal ports of Europe. He is a member of Portsmouth Lodge, B. P. O. E.

COUNTRY CLUB MEETING

A meeting of the Portsmouth Country Club will be held at the Portsmouth Trust and Guarantee company on Monday evening, March 5, for the purpose of electing a nominating committee for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may be brought before the meeting.



BIDS FOR DEPOSIT OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

In accordance with Chapter 153, laws of 1915, the Treasurer of the City of Portsmouth hereby calls for bids for the deposit, subject to order of Public Funds of the City of Portsmouth, N. H., not permanently, bids shall be for a rate of interest to be paid upon average daily balances for each month, such interest to be credited to the account of the City on the last day of each month.

Security for the deposit will be required. Bids must be sent to the City Treasurer, Portsmouth, N. H., plainly marked: "Bid for Public Funds of City of Portsmouth, N. H." on or before 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1917.

CH. COOPER, CITY TREASURER.

Mr. Property Owner

One of the first questions that arises in a prospective tenant's mind is

"Is the House Wired for Electric Lights?"

If not, don't you think you had better consider this "Good business proposition?" Ask to have our representative call and talk this matter over with you.

Rockingham County Light & Power Company

Telephone 130. 28 Pleasant Street, Portsmouth, N. H.

The Portsmouth Herald

Established September 23, 1884.

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TERMS—\$4.00 a year when paid in advance; 50 cents a month; 2 cents per copy, delivered in any part of the city or sent by mail. Communications should be addressed to F. W. Hartford, Editor, Entered at the Portsmouth, N. H., postoffice as second-class mail matter. Advertising rates reasonable and made known upon application.

FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PORTSMOUTH'S INTERESTS

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Portsmouth, N. H., Monday, February 26, 1917.

The Cost of Living.

The commission appointed by Governor McCall of Massachusetts to investigate the cost of living has submitted its report, and as one result the governor is convinced that the federal government should assume control of the food supply of the country. The legislative committee on federal relations will ask Congress to give the president authority to prohibit the exportation of food, and G. W. Anderson, the federal district attorney, will see what can be done through action by the federal grand jury.

District Attorney Anderson says that one of the causes of high prices is the plentifulness of money. He calls attention to the fact that the per capita circulation is now \$43, which is about double what it was 20 years ago, and that prices of foodstuffs are now practically double what they were 20 years ago. The district attorney finds other things which tend to boost prices at this time, one of which is inadequate transportation, but he believes that dealers are taking advantage of conditions and arbitrarily raising prices to a higher level than the situation warrants, and that there should be some law under which men guilty of such operations could be punished.

In some respects the situation is the most remarkable in the history of the country. Crops last year, while not up to the highest mark, were good with a few exceptions; chief among which were potatoes. Yet prices are beyond all precedent and steadily going higher.

This paper has believed for a long time that exportation of foodstuffs and manipulation of the markets by home dealers are the two great causes of the present cost of living. There is no doubt that food and provision dealers have taken advantage of the situation and are bleeding the people to the limit. This is not the work of the retailers, but of the big fellows at the other end of the line who are able to put their heads together and say what people shall pay for what they eat.

Under these conditions there is little consolation in being told that there is a great deal of good living in skimmed milk, fish and corn meal. Everybody knows that these articles have their uses, but there is a natural and proper revolt against the robbery that is evidently going on in the food markets, and the people want it stopped if there is any way to stop it. And if there is not a way it is high time that one should be created.

Congress has provided against the importation of liquor into prohibition states if the president signs the bill that has been enacted, as he is expected to do. Perhaps after this sort of legislation has proceeded far enough the government revenue from the liquor business will begin to show a shrinkage, something which it has not yet done, according to figures given out at Washington.

The penalty for "justifiable" murder in Louisiana is not extreme, if we may judge from a recent case in which the defendant admitted that he killed a man who insulted his daughter. There being no question of the killing, the jury recommended "extreme mercy," and the sentence was 30 minutes' imprisonment. The term was completed before steps could be taken for a pardon.

The U-boat blockade is having some effect. Some ship owners are hesitating about sending their vessels into the danger zone. The perishable part of the cargo of a steamship in New York harbor has been removed and a number of crews have been discharged. Whether this halting of shipping will go far enough to affect the price of foodstuffs remains to be seen.

A Washington dispatch in stating that fewer men than usual were killed in the coal mines last year incidentally mentions the fact that it was the greatest year in the coal mining business in the history of the country. The condition of the retail markets would not indicate it.

Hogs sold at nearly \$13 per 100 pounds in the Chicago stock yards the other day, this being the highest price in the history of the yards. The farmers are getting a share of the good picking in the provision world.

A big crop of ice has been harvested this winter, but without doubt prices will correspond to those of other commodities when the time comes for using it. There is nothing cheap just now but talk.

A strike is reported at the great Krupp gun works in Germany, the men demanding higher pay and better rations. But Germany knows how to deal with matters of that kind, and is sending the strikers to the front.

It is a lean time for the sweet tooth.

Editorial Comment

Had a Great Time

It was a great time the representatives, male and female, had at Portsmouth, and "Old Strawberry Bank" never had a more competent board of directors of publicity and hospitality than Senator Page, Maj. Fernando W. Hartford and Col. John H. Bartlett. Of course Portsmouth has something to show visitors in the navy yard and in historic buildings, not to mention the relic of ancient practices, the toll bridge, which all the legislators I have heard mention anything about it agree should be abolished somehow. One of the ideas is to build an entirely new bridge, jointly by the state of New Hampshire and the state of Maine, at a more eligible location, and the other is to buy the present bridge outright. It is claimed that Maine is ready to co-operate in building a new bridge, but balks at the other proposition.

Portsmouth Hospitality.

(From the Manchester Mirror)

The city of Portsmouth, old "Strawberry Bank," has long been noted for its hospitality, but never, in all its history, has it made a better showing in this respect than on the occasion of the visit by state officials for the purpose of investigating the toll bridge situation in that city. Every avenue of entertainment and enjoyment which the city affords, and they are many, were placed at the disposal of the guests, and prominent citizens of the seaport city, men who have won fame and renown, vied with the city's board of trade in the extension of hospitality.

The occasion stands forth as the most pleasurable event in the legislative session of 1917, and added not a little to the high regard entertained throughout the state for New Hampshire's only stretch of seacoast. To the knightly Senator Calvin Page, the energetic Col. John H. Bartlett, and the bustling Major Fernando W. Hartford, who carried the burden of the reception to the state's representatives upon their shoulders, the overwhelming success of the event is chiefly due.

Portsmouth, N. H., Colonizes

(From Sidelines of the Week's Interviews—Boston, Post.)

"At sea on board the brig Ark, Dec. 4, 1849, 3 p. m." starts an interesting sailor-man's letter that Captain Thomas Norton dug out of the depths of his old sea-chest last week at his hand-fisher home in Seabrook, Mass., and thereby the tale of how San Francisco got the name of one of its oldest, and most prominent squares, is brought to light.

The letter was written by Captain Charles E. Norton to his parents. Captain Charles was an older brother of Captain Thomas. Charles and his dare-devil lot of real deep-sea sailors as ever left their home port of Portsmouth, N. H., made the trip around the Horn with the original "forty-niners," according to the epistle. After about a 200-day trip the New England boys landed in California and at the place now known as San Francisco. No limitations being available, it was a case of the sailors having to camp out if they desired to stay on shore. They picked their site and named the place "Portsmouth square" in honor of their old home town back in New Hampshire.

Today Portsmouth square is still left in San Francisco and has never been built on from the day that it was named by Captain Norton and his shipmates. It still remains virgin soil.

Died on Time

(From "Glad's Topics of the Town" in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

I heard a regular army officer who saw much of General Funston in the Philippines say half a dozen years ago that the General was a fatalist to this extent—he expected to die the death of a civilian and never be killed in action.

The most peculiar prediction about one's own death that I have heard concerned Dr. William Pepper, provost of the University of Pennsylvania. Frederick Fraley, who lived to be nearly a century old and who as a young man transacted business with Stephen Girard and Nicholas Biddle and entertained Daniel Webster, related the incident.

A couple of years before Pepper's death Mr. Farley asked the famous doctor to perform some service in connection with the American Philosophical Society.

"Can't do it," replied Doctor Pepper, "because I expect to die before then." He then specified the month and year in which he expected his life to end.

"But," added the doctor after a pause, "you will live until September, 1901."

Both men died in the month and year predicted by Dr. Pepper.

Nivelle

(From the Syracuse Post-Standard)

Within a few weeks the spring campaigns will have begun on the west front. France expects much from General Nivelle now commanding the troops from the Somme to the Vosges. In the first place, he is an artillery officer—and France has admired artillery officers since the time of Napoleon.

The battle in this district has resolved itself into an artillery duel, and it

Three Women Held in Poison Plot Against Lloyd George.



Hettie Wheeldon

Mrs. Winnie Mason

Mrs. Wheeldon

These are the three London women held on the charge of a plot to murder Premier David Lloyd George and Arthur Henderson, member of the British War Council. They are Mrs.

Wheeldon, her daughters, Mrs. Winnie Mason and Miss Hettie Wheeldon. Attorney General Sir Frederick E. Smith asserted in court that they ex-

pected to shoot the two with arrows poisoned with curare, when they were at Walton Heath. This photograph shows the three women in prison.

was the weight of this branch that brought victories last year along the Somme and at Verdun.

Nivelle has had a remarkable rise. The beginning of the war found him colonel of an artillery regiment. His first distinction was won in the battle of the Marne, when the infantry of his section was being driven back in disorder. Nivelle was sent out, with eighteen guns, to meet the oncoming armies.

He gave them shrapnel almost at point blank, literally blowing gaps through them and enabling the infantry to do the rest of the work. At the Aisne he accomplished a similar feat, and here he was made brigadier general. At Soissons he stemmed the German line. At Quennoyville he broke the German line. At Verdun he helped to stop the Crown Prince.

Nivelle and Pétain are the two French names the nation is now conjuring with. Grandpère Joffre is in the rear, but as Marechal de France he is not forgotten.

Prohibiting Imports in England

(From the Lewiston Sun.)

You see how Germany is blockading England.

German fleets cannot sail the seas. German submarines can do but comparatively small damage. But the German armies are so powerful that the job of maintaining armies against them calls for so many British ships that England must go without some things she is used to.

England ceases to be free-trade England. Germany has forced her to prohibition of importation of many important articles. The prohibitions now in force will cause England more loss than can be done by the submarines.

Mr. Lloyd George illustrates the difficulty of his undertaking by his explanation about iron ore. Millions of tons are imported; some of that tonnage could be saved by use of a lower grade English ore if the supply of labor could be increased. But more labor is needed to cut timber in England to save importation of timber.

Again, one of the causes of the present reduction in the stock of food is the bad harvest. English agriculture has been suffering from lack of farm labor. Lloyd George is going to increase production by minimum wages and minimum price of wheat. But where are the farm laborers to be found?

What makes the shortage in labor is the millions taken into the army. And a leading cause in the shortage of ships is the transportation of men and supplies to the front in France. It is yet to be demonstrated that taking so many men into the army was the efficient way to the winning of the war. Who knows but the striking power of England would be greater if say a half million of the men in France had been kept in England at their regular work?

The difficulties in the way of the trade prohibitions are interesting—and gratifying.

"The luxuries are properly struck first. But luxuries—as wines, silks, gloves, bonnets—are what England buys of her dear ally France. To cut off that trade will hurt France. Will diminish the ability of France to pay her part of war expense. Somehow England must continue to consume French luxuries or must take over still more of the burden of the war."

But there is a way out. License. All those severe prohibitions of importation can be modified in particular cases.

The cutting down by one half the importation of paper looks about as improbable as any part of the Premier's plan.

Watch how they take it, in Newfoundland and Canada.

The High Cost of Living

(From the Gloucester Times)

The Massachusetts' commission on the high cost of living has done its work and made its report, and left us just about where we were before. Indeed, that is what all the commissions on this subject have done. For it is

easy to investigate and generalize and explain, while it is very difficult to state in plain terms what the public as a whole can do to guard itself against such unhappy conditions.

Let's see where we are. We are told that high prices are due to the European war and to short crops and to abnormal buying on the part of the public. Their prosperity has led them into wasteful habits. Perhaps the currency has something to do with it and the distribution of food supplies may be at fault. So far the report. And what more? Why, it is suggested that we shall and must be more economical and that in some way we improve our methods of buying. Over this conclusion we have begun pondering somewhat. For we had a dim idea that in some way there were other factors involved, and to be told that our remedy is in our own hands is rather disconcerting. It is the more so if the remedy means that we shall buy less and eat less than we have been doing.

Is the buyer all to blame for the situation? Somehow we had the notion that the potato men in Arrostook who would like to get from 200 to 1000 per cent profit on their potatoes were involved somewhat. We had a notion that the men who have millions of dozens of eggs in storage and are holding them for the highest possible price might be involved. Indeed we have at times thought over the speculators in grain and other food products who have played their game at the expense of the people of the country and have been inclined to say that the situation would be better if these men might in some way be eliminated. The report ignores these, and says that we poor fellows who buy are largely at fault.

The report may be all right in some respects, but our humble opinion is that it comes far short in others. We may dislike the making of prices, but the day is coming when it will be as much a sin to corner food stuffs and hold them for high prices as it is to form a combination of oil producing and selling companies. Government can certainly do something beyond what the individual can do. That's what it's for.

Food Riots: A Symptom

(From the Brooklyn Eagle)

Brooklyn is not Berlin and food riots here do not indicate any general shortage of supply. The parts of Brooklyn in which peddlers' carts were attacked as a protest against high prices, and from which women stormed City Hall are practically foreign cities. Their residents are not yet accustomed to the self-control and the lawful and orderly ways which commonly mark American procedure. The suffering imposed by the sudden rise in the price of vegetables is great and general within those congested areas and outbreaks of violence are to be looked for as a result of that condition.

Of course attacking peddlers' carts and destroying food and clamoring for the mayor in front of his office are not a remedy for anything. They are, however, a symptom of a state of feeling which may easily become dangerous under sudden excitement and which is liable to complicate a situation already had enough. Food for our cities, at prices within the reach of the sort of people who took part in these riots, is the most serious problem which we have to face, next to that of national defense. Many independent remedies have been proposed and some official action has been taken, but all these steps are merely pulling at ends of the problem which hang over as a cloth falls from a dining table. There has been as yet no general and coordinated effort to set the table properly so that there shall be food for all the family.

St. David's Day is March 1

(From the Brooklyn Standard-Union)

Vegetables are going higher. Seems proper time to investigate the leak.

No session of the municipal court today.

Fast day next.

AVALANCHE KILLS FIFTEEN MINERS

Nine Bodies Recovered From Snow and Debris—15 Injured.

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 26.—An avalanche swept down on the buildings of the North Star mine, 12 miles northeast of Hailey, Idaho, early yesterday, demolishing the compressor house, ware house, three bankhouse, smothering and crushing the sleeping men in the snow and debris.

The bodies of nine miners had been recovered last night, six were missing and probably dead and 15 were injured. Among the injured is Thomas Jay, mine superintendent.

The Federal Mining and Smelting company, owners of the mine, who with a force of men engaged in recovering the dead, ordered all rescue crews to stop work late today because of the danger of a second slide across the canyon.

care and custody of Florence J. Cowles.

4. That after your petitioner's arrival in Virginia, and after he had reached the decision as mentioned, he addressed to his former wife, the following letter which was duly received by her, as the United States Registry books show:

"Fano, Va., Feb. 8, 1917.

Mrs. Florence J. Cowles, 94 Marion St., Brookline, Mass.

My dear Florence—I left Portsmouth, N. H., on Tuesday with the children, to make a little visit to Virginia. I had promised them for a long time that they might visit their cousins in Virginia, and I was glad to have the opportunity to have them do so. Since coming to Virginia, and considering all the points of protecting the children's welfare I have decided to have them remain here.

I have disposed of all my property interests in Portsmouth, and neither you nor I are any longer residents of the State of New Hampshire. If the children should be returned to you they would be within the jurisdiction of the Courts of Massachusetts, and no longer under the jurisdiction of the Court of New Hampshire.

It was necessary that Mother return to her old home in Virginia. Her influence has been fine for the children, and I was unwilling to have the children permanently separated from her. There are so many things harmful to the interests of the children living with you in Massachusetts, that I have decided, solely for the interests of the children, to have them remain in Virginia. They are now with my mother at my old home, "Cowlesville," near Fano, Virginia. If you should care to visit the children at any time every possible courtesy will be shown you. If you will telegraph me, or my mother, when you can come we will have you met at the train.

I have written this letter in order that it may reach you before Sunday to prevent any possible anxiety on your part, concerning the whereabouts of the children.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) EDWARD S. COWLES.

5. That each of the said children has a personal estate within the county of James City, in the State of Virginia, of the value of \$500.00.

6. Your petitioner further represents that it is his desire, and that it is for the best interests of his children that the said Harriet V. Cowles should be appointed and permitted to qualify as guardian of said children; and of their estates.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that this honorable Court appoint the said Harriet V. Cowles as guardian of the said Mary F. Cowles and Harriet Virginia Cowles; that the estates of the said children, respectively, be transferred and delivered to the said Harriet V. Cowles as their guardian, that the care, custody and entire control of said children be awarded to the said Harriet V. Cowles as their guardian, in addition to the natural rights of your petitioner as natural custodian and guardian of his said infant children; that in pursuance of said appointment the said Harriet V. Cowles be permitted to qualify as guardian of the persons and estates of the said children; that she be required to furnish bond in accordance with the law, and to settle her accounts from time to time as the law directs. And as in duty bound your petitioner will ever pray, etc.

WIFE MURDERER SENTENCED TO 15 TO 25 YEARS

Manchester, N. H., Feb. 26.—Bernard J. Farley, aged 55, was sentenced to 15 to 25 years in state prison after pleading guilty to manslaughter today. Early cut his wife's throat at their home in Nashua in December last.

BRITISH FORCES DEFEAT TURKS

London, Feb. 26.—Official announcement was made today that the British forces had captured Kut-el-Amara from the Turks.

PORTSMOUTH FISH CO.

TELEPHONE 760

During the Lenten Season we shall keep constantly on hand The Best of

Cod,
Haddock, Halibut,
Smelts,
Oysters, Clams,
Salt Mackerel,
Salt Herring,
Smoked Herring,
Slack Salted Pollock and
Codfish.

NAVY NOTES

Fixing Up Coast Patrol

Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, and Rear Admiral Nathaniel B. Usher, commander of the New York navy yard, conferred in New York today with persons interested in the organization of a coast patrol and other naval activities. It was announced on Sunday. Plans will be outlined for utilizing the services of motor boats, yachts and fishing boats as well as tugs and larger steam vessels.

More Coal Arrives

The coal barge New Jersey with 1800 tons of coal from the South, arrived on Sunday for the Supply Department.

Sunday Work

A crew of machinists worked in the industrial machine shop on Sunday.

Osborne Gets Away

Thomas Mott Osborne, the prison reformer who was to leave the yard on Saturday night for Washington, did not get away until Sunday evening. He will go to Washington at once with his final report to the secretary of the navy on the prison life at the local navy yard.

MRS. WENDELL WILL SPEAK AT WINTHROP

Mrs. Barrett Wendell will address the women of Winthrop this afternoon in Ellis hall on "Just What to Do in the Event of War."

For some time now, more than 100 Winthrop women have been organized as a preparedness unit, and the address of this afternoon is one of the many that have been planned. Mrs. P. J. Caruth will be chairman of the meeting.

LARGE CROWD HEAR PREACHER.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception was crowded to the doors with people to hear the sermon delivered by one of the Fathers from Brighton, Mass. Many non-Catholics were among the congregation.

The death of William D. Parsons removes a young man who was well liked and popular with the younger set.

SHOT THROUGH TORPEDO TUBE FROM SUBMERGED SUBMARINE

Thrilling Scene in the Thrilling Photoplay

"HERO OF SUBMARINE D 2"

Tonight at the COLONIAL

SNAPPY

Vaudeville

"Pearl of the Army"

Other Features.

Wed.—The Great Star
EDMUND BREESE

BRITISH CAPTURE SERRE VILLAGE

Take Additional Ground From Germans in Ancre Region in France.

London, Feb. 26.—The British troops in the Ancre region of France are reported by the London war office to have taken additional ground from the Germans, including the village of Serre and several important points farther east. In these operations, although they were carried on over a wide front, only small bodies of troops were engaged and only slight opposition was met, but they are indicative of the plan of the British to continue their steady raiding in preparation of for the more extensive movement in the spring.

Another raid was carried by the British east of Ypres, Belgium. Here, on a front of 500 yards the British entered German trenches, inflicted heavy casualties on the occupants, destroyed dugouts and other works and took 55 prisoners.

The Germans near Ypres invaded British trenches under the cover of heavy bombardment, but later were ejected. Bombardments continue on the remainder of the front held by the French.

Isolated battles have taken place on the eastern front from northwestern Russia to the Carpathians, but neither of the belligerents has secured any marked advantages. Small engagements also have been fought in Roumania, but the situation there remains unchanged.

In the Austro-Italian theatre the Austrians essayed infantry attacks at several points but everywhere were repulsed, according to Rome. Artillery duels continue all along this front.

A belated official communication dealing with the fighting along the Tigris river shows that in addition to having occupied Turkish trenches over a front of nearly 2,000 yards in the Sanajal region last week, the British troops were also able to cross the left bank of the Tigris in the Shumran bend west of Kut.

Three British steamers of an aggregate tonnage of 8,299 are the latest victims of the German submarines, according to official reports issued in London and Paris.

OBSEQUIES

Mrs. Hannah Dorsey

The funeral services of Hannah Dorsey, widow of the late Edward Dorsey, of this town were held Thursday morning at 10.30 o'clock from St. Denis church when a high mass of requiem was sung. The services were largely attended and were impressive. Mrs. Dorsey, whose maiden name was Doyle, was born in Dublin, Ireland. At the time of her death she was 82 years of age. Deceased has for several years past made her home with her elder daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Martin of Portsmouth, N. H., her death occurring at her daughter's home, the remains being brought to her old home in Fort Fairfield for interment. The bearers at the funeral were the sons of her sons, Edward J. and John S. Dorsey. It is of interest to note that Mrs. Dorsey was one of the pioneer mothers to Acrostook, she with others, including the widows of John S. Dorsey, and Miles F. Dorsey, who are still living, having been the helpmates of sturdy Pilgrim fathers, who with their sturdy self-sacrificing life, helped to lay a broader foundation for a great empire, and by seeking a home for themselves and loved ones also gained political freedom, although by so doing, they suffered many hardships and privations that their children's children might live in ease and comfort and perfect freedom. It was to share these hardships with others, and help to lay the foundations for the luxurious and prosperous Acrostook homes. Deceased leaves to mourn the loss of a devoted mother, four sons, Miles F. Dorsey of Fort Fairfield, who is one of the towns most prosperous and influential business men and vice president and one of the directors in the Fort Fairfield national bank; Edward J. Dorsey of Fort Fairfield, proprietor of a large livery stable here; John S. Dorsey of Fort Fairfield, who is retired from active business, and Michael N. Dorsey of Dover, a former prosperous farmer in Fort Fairfield. She also leaves a number of grandchildren, among whom are Mrs. Gertrude Hennessey, daughter of M. F. Dorsey, who is at present Fort Fairfield's popular and much-loved postmistress—Fort Fairfield correspondence, Bangor Daily News.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TROOPS THERE

Henry Knox, the great artillery general in the American Revolution, first won fame when Washington sent him to Crown Point and Ticonderoga to bring to Boston the cannon to fortify Dorchester Heights. This he did without an hour's unnecessary delay. All that time General Washington was afraid the British would fortify the heights. General Knox with eighty yoke of oxen dragged the 120,000 tons of cannon over the Berkshire Hills from the Hudson river to Boston in the dead of winter, without the loss of a single cannon. On the arrival of the cannon to Boston the military situation was

changed and on March 4 the work of fortifying the Heights was begun. The next morning the British saw they were outwitted and discovered that the Heights commanded the town and harbor. The greatest wonder was that the British never discovered the great importance of the Heights before Washington fortified them. On March 17 the British evacuated Boston and sailed away in 170 ships which carried 11,000 troops and 100 Royalists to Halifax. Washington won Boston when he discovered the ability of Henry Knox and the importance of Dorchester Heights. It was a victory of brains, not bloodshed. Boston has the Heights and the most famous palatines of Washington and Knox to whom they owe it, nevertheless New Hampshire was well represented on that occasion, there being three companies from the Granite State in Washington's army at Cambridge. Thirty-one companies of 61 men each, of the New Hampshire militia were raised to take the place of the Cambridge troops who refused to remain after their time expired at the siege of Boston.

People you know

Miss Gertrude Brille passed the week-end in Boston.

Miss Nellie Clements of Rockland, Mass., missed Sunday in this city.

Miss Katherine O'Leary of Billington street is passing a few days in Boston.

Mrs. C. P. Badwell and daughter Grace are the guests of relatives in Nashua.

Miss Davis of Kennebunk passed the week-end with Miss Florence Hewitt of Highland street.

Captain Wallace Wallace attended the U. R. K. P. brigade meeting at Laconia on Monday.

Miss Eva Lloyd of Langdon street left on Sunday for Boston to pass a few days with friends.

Miss Jennie Hickey of Boston has arrived to pass a week or ten days with Mrs. John S. Tilton.

Miss Elizabeth Allen of Boston has returned home after a week-end passed with Miss Emily Tilton.

Miss Annie Morrison, principal of the Lafayette school is restricted to her home by an attack of the grippe.

Mrs. Jenny of Pawtucket, R. I., has been the guest of Miss Edna Southwick of this city for the past few days.

Mrs. Charles H. Raitt sustained a paralytic shock early Sunday morning and her condition is reported as being critical.

Miss Gertrude Long of the clerical force of the Granite State Fire Insurance company is restricted to her home by illness.

Captain John S. Carr went to Laconia on Monday morning to attend the brigade meeting of the U. R. K. P. of New Hampshire.

E. A. Ballou, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arion A. Ballou, was the guest of his parents on Sunday on his way back from Hamilton, Ont., to New York.

W. H. Hancoson, foreman at the New Castle Shoe Company, suffered an ill turn this morning and was taken to the Portsmouth hospital for treatment.

Mrs. Harry Philbrick of Rye made a decided hit in the musical comedy "I Came From an Old New Hampshire Family," given at the Fenwick club reception in Boston recently.

George D. Whittier was a member of St. John's Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of this city, the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Paul Jones club, S. A. R. of this city.

OLYMPIA THEATRE NOTES

Fred Mace, the popular and well-known Keystone comedian, dropped dead at his apartments at the Hotel Astor in New York recently.

Mary Gardien, who recently announced her entry into the motion picture field, defies the U-boats and has just left France for the United States on board a Spanish liner.

Douglas Fairbanks recently decided to take out a life insurance policy, but the insurance people said he was a dangerous investment and refused to become a party to the agreement.

Bessie Love, whose rise in popularity in less than a year is phenomenal, has the leading role in the Triangle Fine Arts on Monday and Tuesday.

The picture, "The Heiress at Coffee Dan's" is a story with a new twist and contains romance and intrigue, but above all the charming personality of Bessie Love.

Francis Bushman and Beverly Bayne are presented in the third episode of "The Great Secret" entitled "The Hidden Hand."

Are you following this great serial that is sweeping the entire country like a storm?

Donald Brian, the well known musical comedy star, is featured in the Paramount Famous Players production, "The Smugglers."

It is a rattling good comedy drama about pearls and breakfast food. We think this program will be well received by all. Come early tonight.

TO LET—Furnished front room, all improvements, good location. Address "D," this office. he 28, iv

Colder weather is predicted for Tuesday.

SANBORNVILLE MAN MISSING

Relatives Unable to Find Any Trace of Daniel Brackett, Missing Since Feb. 18.

Sanbornville, Feb. 26.—Daniel Brackett, for a number of years conductor on the Northern Division of the Boston & Maine railroad between North Conway, Portsmouth and Boston, is missing from his home here and his relatives and friends have been unable to learn his whereabouts.

By some it is feared he has met with foul play or was taken sick and died in the woods. A search for him has yielded no clue.

He retired from the railroad a few years ago on account of ill-health and since that time has worked at odd jobs when able. For the past few weeks he has been employed cutting ice on Level Lake. The work ended a week ago last Saturday and it is understood that he received his pay for the several weeks' work Saturday night or Sunday morning.

On Feb. 18 Mr. Brackett went to the Tucker farm, about a mile from the village, where he made a call and left the farm about 2 o'clock. This was the last seen of him. He wore his working clothes and it is understood had a large sum of money with him.

When he did not return Wednesday relatives became frightened and began their search. Mr. Brackett is said to have heart trouble and some believe he was taken ill and will be found in the woods. He is about 60 years old.

THAT ELUSIVE "LEAK"

The mountain has labored and has brought forth a mouse. The rules committee of the national house of representatives, having duly investigated and probed and examined the allegation of a "leak" from Washington to Wall street in advance of President Wilson's peace and war note finds that all official and semi-official Washington is as innocent as a day-old babe; that Thomas W. Lawson of Boston is the very incarnation of mendacity; that Brother-in-law Bolling had no relation whatever to the alleged "leak," and that the real leakers in the case were as usual, newspapermen. This is what we rather expected. It was a matter of course from the start that the solution of the intricate problem would require one or more "goats"—and that the said goats would not be found in the fold of the official sheep in Washington. Certainly not in the vicinities of the White House or its cabinet or secretarial environment; and certainly not in the membership of either branch of congress. Where then? Where but in the congressional press galleries?

To have been expected, too, was the pious proceeding of the committee in appointing a sub-committee to confer with the standing committee on such matters, and determine what changes shall be made in the rules regulating admission to the press galleries. In connection with this shocking violation of newspaper ethics. It is said that the committee's report "criticizes" the practice of selling short on the New York stock exchange. This will, of course, put an effective stop to the practice. It will also prove a panacea for stock market evils in general. How can it be otherwise? Chairman Henry, who stoutly opposed any investigation of the "leak" from the time it was suggested, has the satisfying consciousness of having obeyed orders and conducted the inquiry. Sherman Whipple, the Boston lawyer who was summoned by the committee to insert the probe, is probably wondering if he was so soon to be done for, what on earth he was begun for! Sundry and diverse more or less official gentlemen in the national capital, who have been holding their breath for several weeks, breathe easily again. And the wicked newspaper men, as usual, get the blame. O tempora! O mores! O pitiful—Manchester Union.

OBITUARY

William D. Parsons

William Daniel Parsons, one of the popular young men of the city, died at the home of his parents on Middle street early Sunday morning from acute dilation of the heart, aged 26 years. He was born in Portsmouth Feb. 1, 1891, the son of Ex-senator John G. and Mrs. Annie (Grant) Parsons.

To Our Advertisers

The Special Equal Suffrage Edition of The Herald on Feb. 28, in addition to the regular edition, will be mailed to some over three thousand people in Rockingham county. No advertising received for this number after Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 10 a. m.

Live merchants will recognize the value of this number to reach new clients. It will be another one of the Herald's Boost Portsmouth numbers.

sons, and was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Portsmouth High School with the class of 1912. For some time he has worked at the store of his father but later learned the electrician's trade which he followed at the Portsmouth Navy Yard until about a year ago when he became afflicted with a serious trouble of the heart. Since that time he has been in failing health, the severe attacks following one another at frequent intervals, each succeeding attack being more severe. He was well liked and respected by a large circle of friends who always found him an agreeable companion. He was a member of the Portsmouth County and Warwick clubs. His parents survive him.

Mrs. Lydia D. Marden

Mrs. Lydia D. Marden, wife of Joseph W. Marden, passed away at the home, 40 Elynn avenue, on Sunday, aged 71 years. She was born in Boston, the daughter of Anthony and Clara (Hayden) Wardwell, Oct. 28, 1846, but has been a resident of Portsmouth for the past 53 years.

Mrs. Marden's death followed that of her daughter, Mildred, by a few months, the two having been almost constant companions, and it is thought that grief at the loss of her daughter is responsible for her death. She was active in social circles and was a past chief of Crystal Temple, Pythian Sisters; a member of Union Relief Lodge, Star Lodge of Odd Ladies, and Addie F. Brackett chapter of the Daughters of Liberty.

Beside her husband she is survived by two sons by a former marriage, Hayden Merrill, and Charles W. Merrill, both of this city.

Mrs. Susan Sewell Thompson Abbott

The ever busy angel of death today took from our midst Mrs. Susan Sewell Thompson Abbott, wife of Sherman E. Abbott of Elliot, who passed away just before 7 o'clock at the Portsmouth hospital. Deceased was 49 years of age, and a woman liked and loved by everybody who enjoyed her acquaintance. She was of a bright and sweet disposition and a kind and charitable nature. Her passing brings keen sorrow to her many lifelong friends in this city, where she was employed for nearly twelve years by the George B. French Company. Besides her husband she is survived by one daughter, Dorothy Abbott, five brothers, George of York, Me., Samuel of Portland, Edward of Kittery, Robert L. of Lawrence, Mass., and Harry, who resides in the west. Her funeral will take place at the Congregational church at York on Wednesday afternoon.

Letters from the People

Socialism and War

I will ask you to kindly print the following statement of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party, showing its attitude toward war. This statement is printed in the current number of The Literary Digest, and is submitted for the consideration of your readers:

"We are opposed to wars between nations, because war is a reversion to brutal barbarism. We are opposed to the present threatened war in particular, because no great war has ever been waged with less justification....

"The German submarine warfare does not threaten our national integrity or independence, nor even our national dignity and honor. It was not aimed primarily at the United States and would not affect the American people. It would strike only those parastate classes that have been making huge profits by manufacturing instruments of death or by taking away our food and selling it at exorbitant prices to the fighting armies in Europe.

"The workers of the United States have no reason and no desire to shed their blood by the furtherance of the unholy profits of their masters, and will not permit a lying and venal press to stampede them into taking up arms to murder their brothers in Europe.

"The six million men whose corpses are now rotting upon the battlefields of Europe were mostly workmen, if the United States is drawn into war, it will be the American workers whose lives will be sacrificed—an inglorious senseless sacrifice on the altar of capitalist greed.

"Workers of America, awaken! The hour is grave; the danger is imminent; silence would be fatal! Gather the masses in meetings and demonstrations. Speak in unmistakable tones. Let your determined protest resound from one end of the country to the other!"

There is only one comment that occurs to me: War cannot be eliminated by more war, and it is our duty to educate the workers of the world of the folly of murdering each other under any pretext.

Only a very short while ago Socialists were charged with having war in mind in bringing about the social revolution. The revolution is coming, but it must be by democratic, political, educational and economic changes; not by murder.

CHARLES W. GREEN.

Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 26.

BOXING NOTES

The battle between Frankie (Young) Britt of New Bedford and George Chaney at the Grand Opera House, Boston, next Tuesday evening will practically settle the featherweight

JUST RECEIVED

Some very pretty models in the New Spring and Summer Styles of Suits and Coats and placed them on sale. You will save money if you buy now. A small deposit will hold them until wanted.

Final Clearance Sale of All Winter Suits, Coats, Furs and Dresses

at less than wholesale cost.

The Siegel Store Co.,

Phone 520.

57 Market Street

THE STORE OF QUALITY FOR THE PEOPLE.

championship of this country, for it is doubtful if Johnny Kilbane, who is the present holder of the title, could now battle for the championship under the weight conditions. Both Britt and Geo. Chaney can make 122 pounds, the featherweight limit.

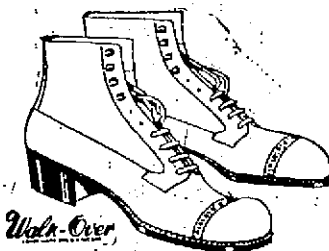
While Chaney will be the favorite in the betting, yet Boston fans are strong for Young Britt, and when the pair go into the ring on Tuesday evening, the betting ought to be down to even money. Chaney has some reputation as a fighter. He has battled all the very best featherweights in America, and has beaten every one of them. In addition to that fact, he backs a real layo, he is very clever, crafty and aggressive.

While Britt is a youngster in the game compared with the experience of his opponent, yet he has been coming

very fast and every battle shows that he has increased his knowledge of ring affairs. He is as tough a featherweight as there is in this land.

It will be some battle. Chaney will have to fight as he never fought before if he hopes to defeat Britt. The New Bedford kid has wonderful endurance, can fight at top speed and the time and is a stiff puncher. He is clever and has accumulated a lot of ring tactics.

In addition to the feature there will be three corking good preliminaries. Kid Lee of Chelsea will box ten rounds with Billy Cosmas of New Bedford. In the semi-final, Kid Green of Memphis will crash with Young Brown of Reserve in a 6 round affair, while Sammy White of Cambridge and Terry Palmer of the North End will open the program with a six round bout.



SOMETHING NEW

We've just added a new Walk-Over model for men—the "Comfort."

Fine vici kid stock, lace cut, O'Sullivanized heels. It is made extra wide through the ball, yet is a neat and shapely shoe. Men who want comfort as well as style should ask for Number 4255.

N. H. BEANE & CO.,

5 Congress Street.

22 High Street.

NOTICE

Our Smoke and Water Sale

WILL COMMENCE

Saturday at 8.30 A. M.

Our entire stock of merchandise, consisting of Dry and Fancy Goods, has been slightly damaged by smoke and water, and has to be sold out at once.

PRICES NOT CONSIDERED.

M. SALDEN'S Store

149 Congress Street.

Tailored Clothes

Blue Serge

For the month of February we are going to give our "old" and "new" customers a chance to buy blue serges at practically the old prices. We have only a limited amount of goods and would advise early buying.

WOOD THE TAILOR

Maker of Men's Clothes

COLD STORAGE PLANT WOULD KILL H. C. L.

One of the Backers of the Proposed Plant in this City Believes that the Public Would Have Benefited

One of the greatest mistakes which have been made in this city was the dropping of the proposed cold storage and ice manufacturing plant which was one of the topics of conversation some nine or ten months ago, according to one of the Portsmouth merchants who was interested in the erection of this enterprise. In an interview, yesterday, he spoke of the plant and pointed out a number of ways in which it would have helped the citizens of this section of the state, especially in this city, had it been built. At his request his name is not here made public, but he is in a position to know the facts of the situation as he is engaged in the selling of many of the foodstuffs and has been established in business in Portsmouth for a number of years.

In speaking of the present situation yesterday he stated that the high cost of living would have been materially reduced if Portsmouth had a cold storage plant and the high prices would not have affected Portsmouth nearly as much as they do at this time. This, he said, would be true in a great measure in the vegetable line, and eggs, fish and meats would likely be lower. He stated that the plant could have been erected at a cost of \$75,000 to \$100,000 and it was planned to so build as to allow for additions when they were needed. From the nearby farms of Rye, Hampton, Elliot, York, Greenland and Newington, large quantities of vegetables, especially potatoes, could have been stored and there would have been no danger of the shortage which threatened the city during the past week. The local farmers could have afforded selling their produce to local people at a lower figure, and the public would have been able to buy cheaper as no great freight bill would have raised the figures.

One of the big factors in keeping prices up is the cost of ice. It was the plans of the promoters of the proposed plant to lay pipe line to the several meat dealers' places for their cold

storage chests, which would have done away with their necessity of purchasing ice. With the constant degree of temperature in their chests the dealers would have been able to buy in larger quantities and so save considerable money, thereby being able to sell at a lower figure to the public.

It had been the intention of the promoters, according to this man, to have the plant stock owned only by Portsmouth capital. At the time the project was dropped about \$15,000 of the stock had been subscribed. With the plant owned entirely by Portsmouth business men it is doubtful if they would have charged exorbitant prices for storage space or for the ice which they would manufacture. With fair prices charged the plant could have paid for itself in a very few years, as shown by plants built in other cities doing the same kind of work. One built at Portland in the past year has paid 50 per cent on its stock and another at Provincetown has been paying 100 per cent for three or more years. Had the local plant paid 20 per cent the investors would have had their money back in five years and would have still owned their profitable stock.

One of the biggest items of returns would have been in the sale of ice to the public. It was shown to the promoters that with the three machines planned to have been installed they could have manufactured better ice than is being sold now at less than \$100 a ton, delivered to the towns. If the owners were able to manufacture ice at five cents for 100 pounds the public would have been able to buy at much lower figures than the thirty-five and forty which they now pay.

He concluded by saying that every article of food would have been lower than at present had the plant been completed and in his opinion outside capital might undertake the completion of the idea before another year had passed as this section, with its sea port and harbor, is particularly suited for the project.

LEGISLATORS FINELY ENTERTAINED

(From the Manchester Mirror)

Portsmouth's proverbial hospitality in the entertainment of guests was not only uncorrupted but the head was taken out of her barrel of hospitality on the occasion of the visit of members of the legislature and their families, who came here with the main object of investigating the toll bridge situation, which has long been a sore spot ranking in the hearts of the residents of this city and vicinity and of those living across the river in Maine.

Residents of Rockingham and York counties as well as the whole automobile travelling public are interested in efforts now being made to make Maine and New Hampshire "united states" so far as concerns the rights of citizens to pass from one state to another without paying tribute to private owners of a so-called public highway. Both states have built up the banks of the Piscataqua river state highways, but the connecting link is the old wooden and inadequate toll bridge owned by the Boston & Maine railroad, which collects on everything that crosses it.

Ever since "wealthy and enterprising" citizens connected this town with Kittery in 1852, the structure has been a bone of contention to the travelling public. There have been few sessions of the New Hampshire legislature that have not dealt with the bridge question in some form or other. Locally owned at first, some time ago

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Just See What They Wear at Palm Beach.



Here you see what fashionable persons with leisure wear when they are at Palm Beach. Mrs. Myron Reynolds started the crowd when she appeared in a Hawaiian costume for her

forward the structure became the property of the Boston & Maine railroad, and by a special act of the legislature was taken from the jurisdiction of the railroad commission, and its successor the public service commission, so that today it bears the distinction of not being subject to the rules and regulations of any state body, other than the legislature.

In 1922 two bridges were built connecting this city with Kittery, one 430 feet long and the other 1750 feet long, with 70 supporting pieces. The smaller bridge was afterwards taken over by the city; but the long bridge—some what shorter now from Billing in at both ends—is still practically the same as it was almost 100 years ago although there is probably not a timber of the original structure left.

That the Boston & Maine railroad officials have at least a passing fear of the old structure is evident from the watchful way that it is tended. There is always a gang of men at work, either driving new piles, hauling out old ones or recapping or replanking either the railroad or the highway side. Every night a watchman is employed who every half hour walks the bridge, especially after a train has passed. Up to a few months ago there was a hard and fast rule that no train should cross the bridge at more than eight miles an hour, but this has recently been changed to not more than 15 miles an hour, or a minute and a half in crossing the something less than 1700 feet.

To the casual observer it would appear that the railroad part of the bridge is much more secure than the highway. There is much greater tremor on the highway when a heavy truck passes than when a passenger train is crossing the railroad side, and the draw section of the highway gives the ordinary traveler in an automobile a decided scare when a machine hits it. Various methods have been suggested to free the bridge, and a few years ago the county commissioners of York and Rockingham counties got as far as to ask the price of the bridge, but when the railroad made a price they immediately lost all interest. Last summer the railroad intimated that it would lease the highway section for rental based on its earnings, but this did not appeal. In fact, there is just one solution of the whole matter—a new bridge. Representative Bartlett has introduced a bill to accomplish this.

Back of the bill in New Hampshire are the board of trade and every citizen of Portsmouth and Rockingham county, and in Maine the summer hotel owners and, in fact, the principal men of Maine favor the project, for it has been demonstrated for the past few years that the presence of the bridge at the very gateway of the state has made the loss of a great many thousands of dollars. Maine has built an ideal road up to the end of the bridge, in the hope of attracting the travelling public, but the old toll bridge still keeps many away.

WANTED

Men between the ages of 18 and 45 to work in the production department of large rubber concern. Experience not necessary. Unskilled labor can make \$3 to \$5 per day after trade is learned. \$2 per day first few weeks while learning.

Steady Employment

8-Hour Day. No labor trouble. Work not dependent on war orders. Physical examination required at our office. Communicate with or apply in person at the Employment Office, The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

skirt of which pretty little trouserettes peeped out. But when Mrs. Frank C. Henderson appeared with a very tight fitting jersey suit and no stockings there was another shock.

There are two plans for a new structure. The most favored is for a bridge further down the river from Churchill Point to Budget's Island, and this to be the highway and for electric cars, leaving the railroad to provide a bridge either where it is now or further up the river. The other is to build a combination highway and railroad bridge at a point a short distance below the present structure, the state and railroad jointly to stand the expense. The commission, if appointed, will have \$2500 for a survey and will be able to lay definite plans before the two legislatures in 1919.

300 Visitors

There were fully 300 visitors who came in acceptance of the invitation of Senator Calvin Page of the senate and Representative John H. Bartlett of the house of representatives. On arriving here the guests found that the entire city was attune to their reception and prepared to "do things" for their enjoyment. Col. Bartlett accompanied the guests from Manchester all the way to Portsmouth and made a neat speech in each of our outlining the program for the day. On arrival at Portsmouth Judge Page and Fernando W. Hartford, the latter in general charge of the local arrangements as the representative of the Portsmouth board of trade, were in waiting with transportation facilities to convey the party to the navy yard. In reaching this, the toll bridge, which is the subject of consideration by the legislature, was inspected.

This was the first visit of outsiders to the navy yard since the present critical condition of affairs has arisen, and the visitors were labelled with badges to denote that they were members of the legislative party. There were armed sentries everywhere. Nearly two hours were spent at the navy yard, and the time was rich in experience. The great naval prison which, it is believed, will ere long give way to a barracks for marines, and which will afford accommodations for not less than 1000, was inspected from top to bottom. The prisoners were seen at their work and at their meals. Here was found the famous prison reformer, Thomas Mott Osborne, who has returned to the prison as the representative of the navy department, for further study of the prisoners and the prison management. He was in the dining room and opportunity was afforded many in the party to shake hands and converse with him.

The grant naval hospital, the peace conference building and the machine shops were objects of interest and admiration, and opportunity was afforded to visit the interior of the U. S. detention and training ship Southern, following which the visitors repaired to one of the great shipbuilding enclosures, where Uncle Sam is engaged in building his first submarine, L-8, all others having been contracted for outside of government yards. The party was permitted to go inside this undersea craft where the devices for submerging for the discharge of torpedoes and for taking in oxygen were explained. The battleship North Carolina was in dry dock and her magnificent outlines made a deep impression. The naval aeroplanes, "scouts" as they are called, which make their flights from platforms erected on the battleship, and which are enabled to return to the starting point were magnets of attraction.

From the navy yard the visitors were conveyed to the Rockingham hotel, where a most appetizing luncheon was partaken of, after which both public and private buildings were found open for the freedom of the party. Senator Page threw open his home and entertained with lavish and princely hos-

OUCH! LUMBAGO! RUB PAINS FROM SORE, LAME BACK

Rub Backache away with Small Trial Bottle of Old, penetrating "St. Jacob's Oil."

Back hurt you? Can't straighten up without feeling sudden pains, sharp aches and twinges? Now listen! That's lumbago, sciatica or maybe from a strain, and you'll get relief the moment you rub your back with soothing, penetrating "St. Jacob's Oil." Nothing else takes out soreness, lameness and stiffness so quickly. You simply rub it on your back and out comes the pain. It is harmless and doesn't burn the skin.

Lumber up! Don't suffer! Get a small trial bottle of old, honest "St. Jacob's Oil" from any drug store, and after using it just once, you'll forget that you ever had backache, lumbago or sciatica, because your back will never hurt or cause any more misery. It never disappoints and has been recommended for 80 years.

At the depot, just before the train pulled up to take the invaders away, Representative Frank D. Gaynor of Hillsborough voiced the sentiments of the members of the legislature in expressing appreciation for the many delights which had been afforded them, and concluded for three cheers "for Col. John H. Bartlett as the next governor of New Hampshire," and the cheers were given with a will that was heard for many blocks away and caused even the roof of the old station to strain from its moorings.

LACK OF SUGAR CLOSES CAFE

Manchester, Feb. 25.—Perk's Restaurant at 8 Merrimack street, failed to open its doors to patrons today, owing to the high cost of foodstuffs and the inability of obtaining sugar. On Saturday Manager R. B. Folsom stated that he would have to close up that the high cost of materials was but partly responsible. He said: "We have had lots of trouble getting sugar, and today cannot buy a day's supply. We can get a few pounds, but that is not enough."

Iteht Iteht Iteht! Seratch! Seratch! Seratch! The more you scratch, the worse the itch. Try Doan's Ointment. For eczema, any skin itching, 50 cents a box.

NEW SYSTEM OF PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY

GENERAL STAFF'S PLAN SENT
BUREAU CHIEFS.—WILL LOOK
TO NATIONAL GUARD AT
FIRST.

Washington, Feb. 25.—An entirely new system of Army promotions is outlined in the general staff's Universal Service bill, which was referred to bureau chiefs of the War Department Saturday for comment.

Under the plan officers would be advanced only after service for a definite period of years in the next lower grade.

The promotion question is recognized in the bill as vital in view of the fact that 17,125 additional men would have to be commissioned before the universal training system could be put into operation. A carefully prepared discussion of the problem accompanies the bill as prepared by the General Staff.

Former Regular officers and qualified enlisted men of the Regular Army are given first place in the list of eligibles, but the report recognizes the greatest source of supply would be from the National Guard, which would cease to exist five years after the adoption of the universal plan.

The staff bill fixes the training division as a military unit for the control of the 16 divisions it regards as necessary to build up an Army of 3,000,000 trained, equipped and organized reservists in 11 years.

Each training unit would feed three reserve units, filling them up in three years and maintaining them thereafter. This force would constitute the first reserve, offered in part in time of war by Regular Army officers. The second reserve would have the same strength and organization.

It would take seven additional years, however to build up this force.

The plan provides a total of 4,000,000 trained Reservists, exclusive of boys under training. It aims to create a reserve of highly trained officers from which losses in front-line regiments could be replaced, returning officers, incapacitated for further native service, to the training work.

In providing for the promotion of regular officers and in time of war would provide a merit promotion system for both permanent and reserve officers of all grades.

A. MUSTONE 115 PENHOLLOW ST.

Sweet and Sour Wines of All Kinds.
Ale and Lager on Draught.

Shooting Gallery and Penny Arcade Next Door.
Instruction Given. Prizes.
16 SHOTS FOR 25c.

Tenement 4 rooms, to let, 101 Hanover Street.

Telephone 598 for
FINEST
COLLAR WORK
in New England.
We have the "Last Word"
in collar machinery and
Guarantee to "Make Good."
CENTRAL
STEAM LAUNDRY
Pleasant Street.

J. VERNE WOOD

Successor to
H. W. NICKERSON.
Funeral Director and
Embalmer.
OFFICE AND ROOMS
13 Daniel St.
Telephone at Office and Residence. Call 281Y Day or Night.
Lady Assistant when requested.

DAY STATE LINE NEW YORK \$2.55

WE RUN A BOAT
Steel Steamships
GEORGIA and TENNESSEE
Daily including Sunday, between Providence and Pier 15, East River, N. Y.
Improved Service—Tel. Main 1742. Ch. Ticket Office, 234 Washington St., Boston.

SMOKE
S. G. LONDRES
10c CIGAR
Has No Equal
S. GRZYMSKI, Manufacturer
Boston, Mass.



Our Laundry

is equipped with modern machinery and competent help. Therefore we are able to give you good work and at a less cost than it would be to have it done in your home. Send us your washing and let us prove these claims. If not satisfactory tell us.

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY

Tel. 373. Commercial Wharf, Water Street.

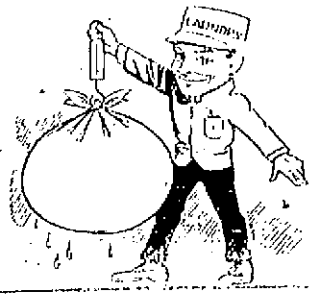


TO YOUR HEALTH

and to your everlasting satisfaction. We toast you in the name of vintage wines and liquors. Our cellars contain the choice goodies that are aged with a view to the smack and ting of perfection. Look over our wine and liquor lists. The prices will be equally satisfactory.

JOSEPH SACCO

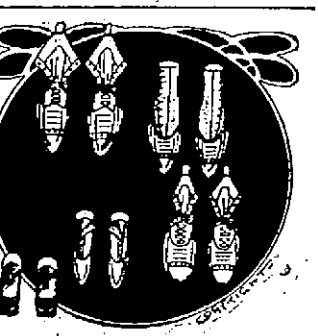
232 Market St.



The modern washing machines that we use for cleansing soiled linen are infinitely more gentle on fabrics than the most careful work of a skilled domestic using the washboard, and they are really more thorough. The family linen will look better and last longer when cleansed by one wet wash method.

Home Washing Co.,

L. M. GROVER, Prop.
315 Maplewood Ave.



BIG AND LITTLE

—we all do wear out shoes. It's the best of exercise to walk and these days children should play out of doors, but it is surprising how soon almost new footwear will need our services in careful

Shoe Repairing
We use good materials and do expert work. Our prices are always reasonable and we get all jobs out promptly.
Reliable Work at Lowest Prices.

FULIS BROS.,
157 Congress St.

7-20-4

R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.
Factory output 1916—47,520,000;
Increase over last year, 8,585,000.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY,
MANCHESTER, N. H.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY
ORGANIZED 1824

THE BEST REASON

for placing money to your credit with the First National Bank is that your funds are secure. Be prudent—prepare for any time when you need money quickly. Start an account with us. Three per cent interest paid on Savings Accounts. Interest paid on Certificates of Deposit.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Plymouth Business School

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS

OFFICE HOURS: 9 AM to 5 P. M.; Evenings, 7:30 to 9:30.

Phone Building, Opp. P. O.

W. E. WRIGHT, Manager

THE STORE OF FABRICS

Wool, Silk, Cotton, Linen

Special showing of Fine Printed Voiles,
Wool Suiting and Velour Coatings,
Fancy Silks for Suits and Waists.

Spring Season's Display of

GINGHAMS and PERCALES

The D. F. Borthwick Store

DISTINCT LOSS TO DARTMOUTH

Gray Knapp, Secretary of College, Resigns—President's Tribute.

Hanover, Feb. 25.—Gray Knapp, secretary of Dartmouth college has resigned from his position, according to an announcement made today.

In commenting on the resignation, Ernest Martin Hopkins, president of the college, said, "Mr. Knapp's loss cannot but be a distinct loss to the college and to me personally. Situations have arisen, however, in connection with the project, with which he intended to eventually identify himself, which make his availability for it immediately necessary, and I have said to him that I should not be willing to stand in the way of his doing the thing, which plainly is most advantageous to him."

Just what work Mr. Knapp will take up is being kept secret for the present. However, he will be given leave of absence from March 1, returning at times to take care of urgent business and his resignation will be accepted to take effect on July 1.

Mr. Knapp was a graduate from Dartmouth in 1912 after a distinguished career as an undergraduate having been a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity and the Casque and Gauntlet, and the Round Robin senior societies, as well as Psi Chi, the student governing council. For two years he was secretary to the president and was appointed to the office he now holds in 1914.

NOTICE

As chairman of the Portsmouth Delegation in the New Hampshire House of Representatives to whom was referred the Bill to amend the Charter of the City of Portsmouth I hereby give notice that this committee will hold a public hearing on said bill at the Probate Court room in the County Court House on State Street in this city on Friday evening, March 2d at 7 o'clock. Those in favor of the proposed bill and those opposed, and those suggesting amendments will be heard. This is an important meeting.

JOHN H. BARTLETT, Chairman, Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 26, 1917.

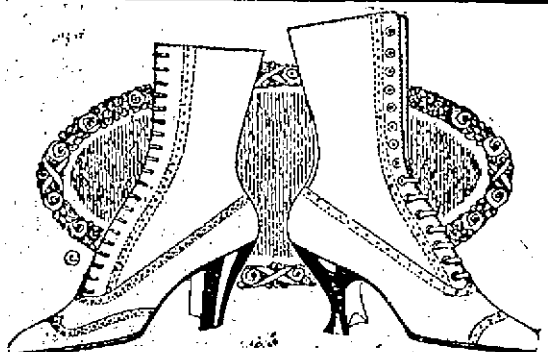
CHRIST CHURCH.

Lenten services this evening at 7.30 o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. A. M. Dunstan of Tilton, N. H.

Read the Want Ads.

FRANK W. KNIGHT SHOE TALKS

10 Market Sq. "Shoes of Quality." Portsmouth.



ADVANCE SPRING STYLES

Individuality is the key-note of the Spring modes. The diversity of styles, the many clever color combinations, give ample choice for individual selection. Our stock embraces all that is new and artistic, as well as practical styles, styles in both lace and button boots. Built on graceful lines, they give the arch a beautiful curve and fit to perfection. Two-tones and solid color effects, to wear with the Spring Costume.

WORKMAN BADLY INJURED BY FALL IN COAL POCKET

Drops From Top of Ladder to Bottom of Coal Chute.

Camille Dorio, a resident of Russell street, employed by the firm of Staples & Bell of Boston, was badly injured in the Portsmouth coal pocket this morning.

Dorio was climbing a ladder to a platform at the top of the pocket and as he stepped from the top of the ladder to the staging, he either lost his balance or misjudged his footing and dropped back into the chute, a distance of 25 feet or more. Charles Herbert, foreman in charge of the pocket who was on the stage at the time, was attracted by the cries of Dorio and rushing to the scene found the man below on the floor. He quickly summoned the ambulance and the injured man was rushed to the Portsmouth hospital where examination showed a bad fracture of his hip and several cuts and bruises of the head.

Dorio is forty years of age and has been employed but a short time by the Boston firm which rents part of the coal pocket for storage.

THE HERALD HEARS

That Dr. Charles, a well known medical man at Exeter, certainly grasps the effect of the high cost of living.

That the physician from the Academy town recently picked up a stray onion and two potatoes near his office.

That this vegetable had prompted the following newspaper advertisement:

Found—Two potatoes and one onion, on the sidewalk, nearly in front of my office. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Dr. Charles, 231 Water street.

That several of the local bartenders attended a meeting of the fraternity at Dover on Sunday.

That one of the local mixers and servers made a hit in the entertainment which followed.

That the members of both organizations have concluded that he is some actor.

That he has many a comedian on the vaudeville stage lashed to the mast when it comes to the original funny stuff.

That there are many ways in which a woman can make herself attractive, among which is not running for a street car.

That the telephone company is now digging up Market street for underground wires.

That the lobster fishermen from Maine are keeping the committee on seashore fisheries in the legislature awake nights with the arguments for and against the laws proposed on the shellfish.

That loud arguments often bemoan the skull of the listener, but many times never penetrate it.

That the appointment of Charles W. Gray as a delegate to the convention of the Atlantic Deep-sea Fisheries Association at Miami, Fla., meets with general approval by all who know him.

That he ought to make a most valuable man for this important, busy, organization.

That no member will produce any more interest in the work of the association than our local representative.

That the second team of the police department will have to put on more speed at bowling.

That they might smash the pins and win in a contest against the third team or reserves.

That there is some fussing over the invention of Chinese shorthand.

That no man who ever saw a laundry check would be justified in a kick against it.

That it would be hard to make any

distinction from the red and white slips of the washing emporiums and the Mongolian stenographic quotations.

That Chicago taxi-cab men have struck for \$18 a week and 20 per cent of their receipts.

That they might drop the \$18 per week and not go to the poor house on the percentage basis.

That New York Sunday newspapers have jumped to seven cents.

That the officials of the local Central Labor Union are interesting themselves in the several labor measures now before the legislature.

That the new half dollars won't stick.

That who will get enough of them to even try it?

LOCAL DASHES

Fish of all kinds at Clark's Branch, Tel. 133.

Velle automobiles. C. E. Woods, Bow St.

A severe storm is reported as moving up the coast.

The days have increased two hours and one minute since Dec. 21.

The Park Store, opp. Goodwin Park, is open evenings. Come in.

The city council gets at it again on Thursday of this week.

Lobsters and fish of all kinds, caught by our own boats, fresh every day. E. Jameson & Sons, Tel. 245.

Mrs. C. N. Cohen has returned from New York with a full line of Spring styles in suits, coats and hats.

February discount sale at Marge-Bros. this month. 10, 25, 33 1/3 per cent discount.

The workmen employed in putting in the underground wires for the New England Telephone Company on Hanover street worked on Sunday to complete the job.

YORK COUNTY ROGUES GALLERY

Sheriff Haven A. Roberts has announced that hereafter York county will have a regular rogues' gallery of its own. All prisoners excepting those who are confined as a result of intoxication or for connection with the liquor traffic, will have little photographs taken and Jailer Lester R. Garvin will do the heavy work, or artistic work, whichever it is, with the camera. Therefore, all who desire to have their photographs taken and haven't the price of a sitting may just put some little crime across and Mr. Garvin will do the rest. Sheriff Roberts has delivered a fine new camera into his keeping for that very purpose.

GETTING BUSY ON TOLL BRIDGE MATTER

Maine Legislature Giving Hearings on Freeing Portsmouth and Kittery and Eliot Bridges.

That the Maine legislature is busy on the same line as New Hampshire to put an end to toll bridges is evident. On Friday last, in the hall of representatives at the Maine state capitol there was a public hearing before the committee on ways and bridges on a bill providing for the appropriation of money to cover the expense of surveys, plans and estimates for a new interstate bridge between Kittery and Portsmouth.

Next Wednesday afternoon, the same committee will hold a public hearing in the same place on bill 81, providing for the freeing of the Eliot toll bridge and authorizing York county to maintain that part of the structure lying within that county.

TOOK A LOOK AT BUILDING.

Councilmen Kirkpatrick, Weeks and Patterson, committee on public buildings and places, looked over the city hall yesterday for the purpose of getting on the matter of minor repairs needed about the building in different places.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Died, Sunday, Feb. 25, William Daniel Parsons, aged 26 years, 24 days, son of John G. and Anna Grant Parsons. Private services at the home Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

FELL ON THE SIDEWALK

Mrs. Joseph Dondeco of Wilder street received a bad fall on Summer street on Sunday while passing over the crossing of Austin street and was picked up unconscious. Though she was severely shaken up she escaped with no broken bones.

WHAT ABOUT BOCK SIGNS?

Little question for today: Do you know how many billboards there are in Boston?—Boston Globe.

No, we do not even know how many barber poles there are in Boston—Concord Monitor.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of Mrs. Lydia D. Madden will be held at her home on Elwyn avenue, Wednesday afternoon at 2.30. Friends invited.

COLLEGE CLUB ENTERTAINED

Miss Mary S. Heffenger entertained the members of the college club at her home on Austin street on Saturday afternoon. Prof. Groves of Durham delivered an address on "The Importance of Early Impressions." Professor Groves is an authority on his subject and holds belief with the modern psychologists who are branching out from the orthodox. He believes that the knowledge of this science is going to be one of the greatest importance in the very near future, completely revolutionizing as it does all departments of life with which it comes in contact. He explained the significance of the first six years of a child's mental life, dwelling on fear, curiosity, self expression with their later effects and importance. After the talk tea was served and an informal discussion of the subject was entered upon.

ORDER HEARING FOR MARCH 2

The Portsmouth delegation in the legislature to whom the new city charter bill has been referred to by the legislature, will give a hearing on the same to the voters of Portsmouth on Friday, March 2, at the city council chamber. The meeting is called for 7.30 p. m. Col. John H. Bartlett, chairman of the delegation, will preside.

COLONIAL THEATRE NOTES.

Latest episode of "Pearl of the Army" tonight.

The photoplay that attracted universal attention the world over, "Hero of Submarine D-2," with Charles Richmond and Eleanor Woodruff in the leading roles will be shown tonight and tomorrow.

Paul La Var and Brother, European gymnasts de luxe, will be seen on tonight's vaudeville bill.

The small prices for the big show now playing at this theatre has attracted the attention of all classes of theatregoers.

Beatrice Wynne, the charming character comedienne, makes her appearance this half of the week at this theatre.

The great and well-known stage star, Edmund Breese, will be seen at this theatre on Wednesday and Thursday of this week in the photoplay, "The Weakness of Strength," adapted from Robert W. Service's poem, "The Spell of the Yukon."

Two shows tonight at 7 and 9 o'clock.

FREIGHT IS WRECKED

Five Cars Piled Up and Traffic Upset at Biddeford.

A bad wreck occurred early this morning at Biddeford when five cars of a freight train were piled up on the western route. Both main lines were blocked to traffic and the wrecking crews were sent out from Portsmouth and Portland. All trains of the western route were moved between Portland and North Berwick while the tracks were being cleared by the wreckers. The roadbed was considerably damaged for several hundred feet.

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For Sale

Ten-room house with bath. Barn and Henhouse.

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